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Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER—Fair and Colder.

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COMMUNIST LEIPZIG TRIAL HEROES FACE DEATH VERDICT

WORKERS IN MANY CITIES MOBILIZE TO SAVE LIVES OF SCOTTSBORO NEGROES

New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Boston and Other Cities Plan Protest Meets; Newark, St. Louis Demonstrations Banned

NEW YORK.—Determined that Heywood Patterson, Clarence Norris, and the other seven Scottsboro boys shall not die in the electric chair, workers throughout the county have flung themselves into preparations for huge mass protest meetings in scores of cities.

Answering the designation of Saturday, Dec. 9th, by the International Labor Defense as "Scottsboro Protest Day," the N. Y. District of the Communist Party issued a call to the workers of New York to rally tomorrow at 1 p.m., in Union Square, to protest the Decatur lynch verdict.

No less than fifteen speakers representing trade unions, Negro and white organizations, intellectuals, unemployed groups, etc., will be present to voice their demands for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys. The list of speakers include: Joseph Brodsky, chief defense counsel just returned from Decatur, W. Chappel, William L. Patterson, International Labor Defense Mrs. Patience Williams, Chris-

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Scottsboro Protests

NEW YORK. — Mass Scottsboro protest rally in Union Square tomorrow, 1 p. m.

Protest meeting tomorrow, 12 noon, Seventh St. and Avenue A. March from there to Union Square.

Demonstration today, auspices of Y. C. L., Howard and Dean St., Crown Heights, Brooklyn, at 7 p. m. Mass meeting to follow at 1777 Atlantic Ave.

Mass meeting, Italian Prolet Club, 197 Humboldt St., near Meserole, Brooklyn, Sunday at 3 p. m.

Protest demonstration and parade tonight at 7 p. m. at Wilkins and Intervale Ave., Bronx. March to Washington and Claremont Parkway, thence to Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and Claremont Parkway for a mass meeting.

Scottsboro protest meeting, tonight, at 8:30 at Jackson Workers Club, 785 Westchester Ave., Bronx.

Protest rally tonight, St. Philips Parish House 215 W. 133rd St., Harlem.

CHICAGO. — Scottsboro protest parade, Saturday, 4 P. M., beginning at 43rd and Indiana Ave. and march to Savoy Ballroom, 47th and and Southpark Ave. for a mass meeting.

PITTSBURGH.—Scottsboro protest parade Saturday, Dec. 16, Centre Ave. Y. M. C. A. to Bedford Park.

BOSTON. — Demonstration Sunday, 3 p. m. Douglass Square, Hammond and Tremont Sts., South End.

LYNN. — Meeting Lasters Hall, Monday, Dec. 11.

PHILADELPHIA.—Special meeting of Cleaners and Dyers Local 18233, Sunday, Dec. 10, 2 p. m., at Garrick Hall, 507 South Eight St., to protest Scottsboro decision.

Scottsboro Defense Lawyers Cheered on Return from Trial

NEW YORK.—For fifteen minutes before the Chattanooga train bearing Samuel Leibowitz and Joseph D. Brodsky, I.L.D. attorneys, arrived in the Pennsylvania Station at 4.17 yesterday afternoon, the terminal resounded with the cries of "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die! The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die!"

Nearly 500 Negro and white workers—a large number of them from Harlem—cheered the Scottsboro lawyers as they came into sight of the crowd. Brodsky and Leibowitz left Decatur Wednesday afternoon after Judge Callahan had sentenced Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris to die in the electric chair on Feb. 2. Elias Schwartzbard and Sol Cohn, assistants to Brodsky during the Decatur trials, arrived at the same time.

A large number of uniformed cops and plainclothesmen held the cheering crowd back as it continued the chant, "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die! The Scottsboro Bays Shall Not Die."

As soon as Leibowitz and Brodsky came into sight, they were lifted upon the shoulders of the crowd who carried them outside the terminal.

Pushed backwards by the advancing crowd eager to catch a glimpse of the Scottsboro defense attorneys, a score of news photographers were forced to dash forward ahead of the procession and awkwardly striving to get "shots" of the attorneys as the latter were surrounded by the surge of the welcoming crowd.

A half a dozen cops, arms linked, marched Leibowitz out of the terminal. Close to Leibowitz was the towering figure of Harold Fox, his 250-pound personal bodyguard from the Brooklyn homicide squad.

Cheering, "Long Live the International Labor Defense!" and "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die!" the crowd poured out of the terminal, close at the heels of the Scottsboro attorneys. Traffic was momentarily halted at 34th St. and Seventh Ave., and thousands of workers leaving shops and offices were attracted to the demonstration.

All the Scottsboro boys are now back in the Jefferson County Prison in Birmingham, Leibowitz reported. Asked whether Patterson and Norris would be sent to the Alabama State Prison in Kilby, Leibowitz said that "it was not likely." Announcement of appeal by the defense had automatically halted execution of sentence, and transfer of the boys to Kilby, where they had been beaten by guards, would be vigorously fought by the defense, the lawyer declared.

'Nothing to Say' Is Atty.-Gen.'s Reply On Lynch Inquiry

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Talk about lynchings is one thing, in the Roosevelt administration and action is altogether something else again.

I asked Attorney General Homer S. Cummings today what he would do about the demands he personally received months ago for federal investigation of the mobbings of Negroes in Maryland and Alabama.

"I haven't anything to say about it," replied the attorney General.

And he smiled. And his long fingers came to rest in a gesture of finality on the bright cigar-lighter on his desk in front of his high judge's chair.

He said this, although just about twelve hours earlier President Roosevelt had publicly branded lynching "collective murder," and had said that the judicial function of government had fallen into "disrepair" and that "it must be a part of our program to re-establish it." This, although just a few moments before, Cummings himself had excoriated lynching in the abstract.

"It is so reprehensible," Cummings

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Dayton Police Club 5,000 Applying for 200 Local CWA Jobs

Workers Gather Before Dawn; Work Limited Officials Admit

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 8.—Police clubbed a crowd of 5,000 workers who stormed the local Civil Works Administration office here, Tuesday, seeking the 200 jobs which were to be given out.

Long before dawn, hundreds of workers lined up at the door to wait for the few jobs that were passed out. When the doors opened at 8 p.m., the street before the offices was filled with workers. The men and women were packed so solidly that several were able to walk over the shoulders of the crowd to secure a better position in the front of the line.

In the future, to hide from the workers the great numbers who are daily applying for the few jobs which are passed out, cards will be sent through the mails to those who have been selected, it was announced by the C.W.A. office here.

Montgomery County, in which Dayton is located, has a quota of only 1,854 jobs under the C.W.A. to provide work for the thousands of unemployed in and around Dayton.

To provide work for these few workers, 150 projects have been proposed out of which only 20 projects have been officially approved by the State office at Columbus.

'Forgotten Single Women' March for Jobs to CWA Office

Women Send Delegates to Dec. 10 Jobless Convention

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Carrying banners, "We Are The Forgotten Women," "Women Can Serve on Public Works Too," 90 women from the Single Unemployed Women's Association marched to the headquarters of the state C.W.A. demanding $1 a day cash relief.

The Association, which has Socialist officials, has elected delegates to the united front Convention Against Unemployment which will be held Sunday, Dec. 10, 10 a. m. at Irving Plaza at the call of the Unemployed Councils. The delegates were elected over the protests of Mary Fox and other Socialist officials.

'Nothing Definite'

When confronted by a delegation of the women, Miss Inez Ross, head of the women's division of the C.W.A., stated that there is plenty of money. Asked when the single women would get the jobs and how many were available, she said, "I can't say anything definite."

Later she issued the statement: "I hope that 3,000 of the jobs will be available for women by next week."

The City Unemployed Councils under whose auspices the Convention Against Unemployment is being held sent a letter Tuesday to Travis Whitney, newly appointed local C.W.A. head, inviting him to appear before the convention, to which 500 local organizations involving thousands of workers in unions, fraternal and jobless organizations, are sending delegates.

GOV'T PLANS TO DESTROY MORE FOOD

To Spend $350,000,000 to Destroy Corn and Meat; Consumers Pay

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Another $350,000,000 will be spent in the next year, 1934, to subsidize the destruction of corn and hogs, Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, announced today.

This year, the Roosevelt government has spent over $50,000,000 to subsidize rich farmers to destroy wheat, cotton, corn crops and hogs.

The Roosevelt government is pursuing this program in order to raise the prices of these commodities in the cities. The Roosevelt plan is thus to make the consumers in the cities shoulder the cost of the food destroying program. The cost of meat and corn have risen as a result of this food-destroying plan.

The latest plan provides for a further 20 per cent destruction of corn acreage, and a destruction of 25 per cent of the country's hog meat supply.

Small farmers, unable to get any of the benefits of the acreage-reducing program, are being forced into bankruptcy, while rich farmers and the packing house monopolies are getting the benefits of the subsidies that are ultimately paid for by the consumers in the cities.

Packers, in Fear of More Strikes, Give Small Pay Increase

Police Attack Sausage Strikers, Injuring One, in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7.—The police attacked picket lines of workers at the Fulton Sausage Market here, one man being injured, in the strike of the 3,000 sausage workers. The police claim to have been showered with rocks following their attack on the picket lines.

Due to the recent strikes of the packing house workers, the present strike of the sausage workers, and the threat of further packing house strikes, the packing house companies announced 10 per cent increases in pay, it was reported today, to several thousand men. The Swift and Armour companies announced an increase of four cents an hour for skilled and unskilled. Wilson and Co. announced a similar raise for unskilled.

Judge Jails Workers, Frees Lynch Hailers

NEW YORK.—Two women who cheered the California double lynching as it was being re-enacted on the screen of the Globe Theatre, were freed Tuesday by Magistrate Renaud, who at the same time sentenced 63 homeless workers to two days in jail and returned a verdict of guilty against four young workers staging a Scottsboro protest action in the Times Square area.

Roosevelt Aide Applauds Nazi Salute

Secretary of Commerce Roper, standing behind Hans Luther, Hitler's ambassador in the United States, violently applauds as Luther raises his arm in the Nazi salute while speaking at the Fascist meeting in Madison Square Garden. The Roosevelt Hunger administration pays homage to the butchers of the German workers.

"Down With Hitler!" Cry Workers at Nazi Meeting

NEW YORK.—Raised arms and cries of "Heil Hitler!" which greeted Hans Luther, Nazi ambassador, couldn't drown out the mighty "Boo!" that went up when he rose to speak Wednesday night at the Steuben Society celebration of "German Day—Deutscher Tag" at the Madison Square Garden. Despite the 350 police and plainclothes men who guarded every section of the closely packed Garden, despite the open Nazi sympathies of the presiding officials and the presence of hundreds of Nazi strong-arm men, shouts of "Down with Hitler!" broke clearly and strongly from the throats of many workers before the police and Nazi guards charged in and brutally dragged the anti-fascist workers from the Garden.

Some workers were arrested, a few were slugged and kicked out, torn and bloody from a side entrance where they could not be seen by photographers, but the booing and shouting of "Down with Hitler!", continued throughout Luther's speech, distracting the attention of the audience from his words of "German national unity," and "Deutsche Kraft und Wille."

U. S. Officials Applaud

All the American speakers, from Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce in Roosevelt's Cabinet, to Major General J. F. Preston and Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, applauded the Nazi greetings of the German ambassador and hailed the German military prowess on land and sea.

In fact, Secretary Roper evoked much applause from his Nazi listeners when, speaking on the N.R.A. and the Roosevelt "legal, orderly and democratic revolution," said:

"Our purpose today is for economic unity and for a national social consciousness."

His statement that he "brings the good will of the President of the United States" was hailed by the Nazis in the audience by the Hitler salute.

An air of tenseness pervaded the

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Strike Against Wall Street Companies in Havana; C.P. in Lead

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 7.—Led by revolutionary unions and the Communist Party of Cuba, the workers of the Cuban Telephone Company, Woolworth, the Cuban Electric Company, have issued a strike call, to become effective Friday.

The call was issued here after the workers listened to greetings and speeches from the American Anti-Imperialist delegation bringing greetings of solidarity to the Cuban masses from the workers of the United States.

These companies are owned by Morgan banks and utility companies in Wall Street.

A new wave of strikes is rising higher all over the island, as the Grau government and the capitalists and landlords are attempting to continue the exploitation and oppression of the Machado government.

The influence of the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions is growing rapidly.

The workers demand the right to decide what workers shall be hired and fired; they demand the 45-hour week, higher wages, the re-hiring of the workers who went on strike in 1930.

State Will Sum Up Next Wednesday; Verdict to Follow

Revolutionary Duty of U. S. Communists to Rally All Workers to Save Our Class Brothers from the Nazi Butchers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AT THE GERMAN BORDER, Dec. 7 (via Zurich, Switzerland).—The pre-determined Nazi verdict of death against the four Communist defendants—George Dimitroff, Ernst Torgler, Blagoi Popoff and Vassil Taneff—will be passed next week. This was made certain at yesterday's session, when the last witnesses were heard in the monstrous "trial" at Leipzig.

The court set next Wednesday as the date on which the prosecution will sum up. The verdict will be passed soon afterward.

It will be remembered that the prosecution stated three days ago that it would insist on the death verdict.

Defendants May Not Talk

The Nazi court yesterday flatly refused to comply with Dimitroff's motions that members of the Executive Committee of the Communist International be called to give their testimony on the political situation that existed early in 1933. Dimitroff's request that he be permitted to speak with his three co-defendants, with whom he has had no communication for nine months, was also refused.

Professors Bonnhoefer and Zupp, "mental experts," declared at this session that the Nazi tool, and Reichstag incendiary, Van der Lubbe, was sane.

Another of the Nazi witnesses, Scranewitz, suddenly declared that "it was not impossible" that he had seen Popoff at the Reichstag. At any rate, he claimed that he saw a man who looked very much like him.

"The first time I saw Scranewitz in this court," Dimitroff said, "I took him for a Macedonian terrorist who has the murders of ten Communists on his conscience. There is a very great resemblance." Dimitroff added sarcastically, however, that "I learned afterwards that Scranewitz was a worthy official."

The trial continued with the examination of Assessor Petri, who had examined the Communist workers, Jessel, Hieske and Nickel in the preliminary inquiries and had extorted false evidence from them. Petri naturally denied using pressure, stating that he had only tried "to find out the truth."

He betrayed himself, however, by admitting that he had failed to change a passage in the minutes where the workers had allegedly asserted planning to blow up a power station simultaneously with the outbreak of the Reichstag fire, although the workers had protested that this was untrue. He naturally "could not remember" that the workers had stated that they had been beaten. The head of police who had conducted the previous examination, at which the extortions had taken place, was supposed to be called to testify at this session, but he failed to appear, although the workers stated precisely the name of the police officer who personally conducted the tortures.

The next witness, a policeman from Henningsdorf, stated that he saw Van der Lubbe at the police shelter there on February 26 and that he had exchanged "a few meaningless words with him." The policeman admitted, after being questioned by Dimitroff, that other inmates spending the night at the police shelter were not sought by the police. Dimitroff's motion that the court read a verdict on the Hitler-Munich Putsch 1923 was refused.

The presiding judge then declared that the examination of witnesses was over. At the next session, Wednesday, Dec. 13, the prosecution speeches will begin.

Jobless Worker Rushes Aid to 'Daily'

WORKERS who are jobless, to whom pennies mean the difference between eating and going hungry, are making great sacrifices in order to help the Daily Worker.

"I have worked one month in four years," writes J. J., of Ashtabula, Ohio. "I am without any income whatever. But I would rather go without that much food than to let our fighting organ go under. I send a dollar, I wish I had a hundred to give. Your work for a Sovietized America and a complete world working-class regime."

* * *

THE above is only one of many letters received from unemployed workers in response to the appeals of our Daily Worker for immediate help. Philip G. of Philadelphia, Pa., 65 years old, sent 75 cents. "This is more than I have earned in three years," he writes.

A husband and wife, C. S. of Camden, N. J., sent a dollar. "We are sending this to help the Daily Worker," they write. "The 'Daily' is getting better all the time. Wish we could afford more, but have been unemployed for two years." A dollar came from Edward H., of Tonganoxie, Kansas. "This is all I have at present," he writes. "You are doing great work in the paper."

WE NEED THE DAILY WORKER IN EVERY STRUGGLE OF OURS. THE DAILY WORKER NEEDS EVERY CENT IN ITS PRESENT FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Thursday's receipts	$ 767.35
Previous total	32,657.53
TOTAL TO DATE	$33,424.88

Child Near Death as Truck Bearing Evicted Family Catches Fire

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Celia Kelly, aged 3 years, is in Cumberland Hospital today, in a critical condition from burns received when a truck on which her father was moving from his home, out of which he was evicted, caught fire.

Her father, Cornelius Kelly, unemployed, was evicted with his wife and two children from a squalid tenement in the Wallabout section of Brooklyn.

Kelly was offered a house on 442 Warren St. He borrowed a truck with which to move his furniture, and while pouring gasoline into the tank, the truck caught fire. The child was burned and the few sticks of furniture destroyed.

Behind "Radical" Talk, Fenner Brockway, I.L.P. Head, Sabotages United Struggles

TRIES TO FORM "NEW INTERNATIONAL" TO HIDE TREACHERIES OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY AND I. L. P. LEADERS

By WILLIAM RUST

FENNER BROCKWAY, the Chairman of the Independent Labor Party, has made it completely clear ("New Leader," June 16th) that he intends to fight against the majority of his own members, who decided at the last annual conference to take steps to "assist in the work of the Communist International." Instead of carrying out this resolution, Brockway uses his position as Editor of the "New Leader" to make ridiculous accusations against the Communist International, and to advocate the idea of a new "international" of a special brand.

Although the article is entitled "Workers Prepare," Brockway is so enraptured with his "case" against the Comintern and the Soviet Union that he only mentions the united front of struggle against capitalism in passing, in order to convey the impression that the Communist International is pursuing an ill-intentioned "exceptional" policy in Britain and that the Communist Party of Great Britain omitted to split the trade unions only because it was too weak!

"It is clear that an exceptional policy (with an exceptional purpose behind it) is being pursued in Britain by the Communist International. Elsewhere the old disastrous tactics are being maintained."

It is unlikely that the members of the I. L. P. will take this twaddle about the united front very seriously, but it would be, perhaps, necessary to repeat that the entire Communist International is fighting for the building of the workers' united front of struggle against capitalism, and the C. P. of Great Britain will continue with this work unswervingly shoulder to shoulder with the members of the Indepeident Labor Party.

Who Is Responsible for Victory of Fascism?

Already at the time of the Derby Conference, leaders of the I. L. P. were darkly hinting that both the Second International and the Third International were responsible for the victory of Fascism in Germany and now, with an impartial wringing of his lily-white hands, Brockway, who only left the Second International two months ago, explains why this is so

Editor's Note On Brockway

THIS article by William Rust, a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Great Britain, has particular significance for American workers in view of the present activities of Fenner Brockway in the United States.

Fenner Brockway now poses as a "revolutionist." During the prosperity period he supported the right wing policies of the British Labor Party and of Ramsey MacDonald. With the coming of the crisis, accompanied by the radicalization of the workers, he moved to the "left"—in phrases only! He talked of the "united front," of "international unity," etc., only to hinder and sabotage the realization of such unity.

Like "our own" Musteites, "Left" Socialists, and renegades, radical phrases and talk of unity became maneuvers to prevent united struggle for the workers' needs and the means of keeping workers tied to reformist policies and leadership.

Brockway's visit to the United States is for the purpose of extending internationally the fight he has waged (behind "left" phrases) against united struggle and against Communism in Great Britain.

He even goes so far as to make the astounding accusation that the policy of the Soviet Union, the land of Socialist construction, is helping capitalism! With a splendid disregard for facts, this renowned pacifist cites, as his proofs, the two recent outstanding examples of the Soviet Union's peace policy, namely, the prolongation of the treaty with Germany and the offer to sell the Chinese-Eastern Railway.

According to Brockway, "We have reached a further serious stage in international Communist policy. Its policy in the past has been one of the factors which have brought Fascism rather than the socialist revolution in Germany and other parts of Europe. Now the Communist International is pursuing the disastrous logic of this policy. Because there has been no Socialist revolution in Germany and elsewhere, because Soviet Russia remains the one Socialist country, the policy of the Communist International has become so concentrated upon what it regards as the interests of Soviet Russia that it is seriously compromising revolutionary policy in other parts of the world.

"Take the German situation. Communist policy contributed to the victory of Hitler. Then, when Hitler triumphed, the first Government which made a treaty with Hitler was the Soviet Government—the Berlin Treaty completing the financial and economic agreement. Because of this economic co-operation between Russia and Germany, the Communist International has opposed an international working-class economic boycott of Germany, the one possible method of overthrowing Hitlerism during its early period of economic weakness."

Slandering the U. S. S. R.

Unfortunately for Brockway's "case," his long-delayed attack on the Treaty of Berlin is made just at the moment when the German Fascists have proclaimed their interventionist plans in the infamous Hugenberg Memorandum. Are they not striving to provoke the Soviet Union into a false step by every means, and brand her as an aggressor, and opponent of peace? And if, for the time being, the maniacal rulers of Germany are still compelled to continue friendly relations with the Soviet Union—this is no victory for them, but an enforced recognition of the strength of the Socialist Republic, and the success of its peace policy.

But if the Soviet Union should not conclude economic treaties and non-aggression pacts with capitalist coun-

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R.F.C. Official Got Loans for Bank That Loaned Him Money

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Extraordinary evidence of how the R. F. C. acts as a huge reservoir of funds to guarantee the payments of large loans to the Wall Street banks, was revealed here today in the testimony given by Charles S. McMain before the Senate Stock Investigating Committee.

McMain, an old friend of Harvey Couch, told the committee how Couch, while he was a Director of the R. F. C., engineered loans to various railroads amounting to $10,000,000, which were immediately turned over to the Chase National Bank as payments on loans.

The significant fact was that while Couch was engineering these loans for the bank's roads, he owed the bank several hundred thousand dollars. He still owes the bank $150,000.

Honor Memory of Sen Katayama, at Mass Meet This Sunday 7 p. m.

Memory of Comintern Leader to be Honored at New Star Casino, Dec. 10

Clarence Hathaway Will Speak for the Polbureau; Trachtenberg and James Ford Other Speakers

NEW YORK.—The memory of Sen Katayama, one of the leaders of the Communist International, a founder of the American Communist Party, and leader of the Japanese Party, will be honored at a Memorial Meeting, Sunday, Dec. 10, 7 p.m., at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

Alexander Trachtenberg, who had long conversations with Katayama in Moscow before his death, will be one of the main speakers besides Clarence Hathaway, representing the Polbureau of the Communist Party, and James W. Ford, who will act as chairman of the meeting.

In its obituary statement, the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International states: **"Sen Katayama always Marched in the first fighting ranks of the proletariat, fearless of persecution, without shrinking in the face of difficulties as a steadfast revolutionary. Katayama unhesitatingly came under the flag of Lenin, and carried the flag courageously and steadfastly to the end of his life."**

Urging workers to attend the memorial meeting in masses, the N. Y. District of the Communist Party points out that:

"In the struggle against Japanese imperialism, for defense of the Chinese Soviets and heroic Red Army, and in defense of the Soviet Union, the name of Sen Katayama, founder of the Japanese revolutionary labor movement stands out as a great and inspiring example of a proletarian internationalist and tireless fighter against imperialist war.

"In the name of Sen Katayama," the statement continues, "with his whole life of devotion and heroic struggle for the cause of the International Proletariat, the workers of New York will demonstrate this **Sunday evening, Dec. 10, at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., against the Japanese imperialist bandits! Against their new anti-Soviet war provocations in outer Mongolia! For defense of the Chinese people and their heroic Red Army."**

FROM SECTION 12, CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—A group of workers in Section 12, Chicago, sent $15 to the Daily Worker, with a statement urging "all workers to support the 'Daily' as it is one of the most powerful weapons the workers have against starvation, fascism and war."

Painters Call Meet To Map Fight to Oust Zausner Machine

To Expose Racketeering on Daily Tax, and Strong-Arm Methods

NEW YORK.—To enable the membership of A. F. of L. painters, District Council 9, to speak freely about the terrorism and racketeering of the officialdom in the painters' locals, Local Unions 499 and 878 have issued a call to a joint membership meeting, to which painters of all other locals are invited, at the Central Opera House, 67th St. between Second and Third Aves., on Saturday, Dec. 9, at 1 p.m.

The meeting will plan the next steps in the fight against the racketeering policies of the Zausner clique and against the gangsterism used by them to maintain their control over the union. The meeting will demand the immediate resignation of the District Council and the impeachment of the officials for gross violation of the Brotherhood Constitution.

The daily 50 cent work tax collected by Zausner has resulted in putting $125,000 in the coffers of the Zausner gang in the past three months, with which to maintain their strong-arm support. Revolt against the tax by the membership of Locals 499 and 848, which refused to continue payments or to register its unemployed, forced Zausner and his associates to call off the registration, but the tax continues.

To retaliate, the Zausner gang notified the employers to lay off all those who refuse to pay the tax. Injunction papers were served against the District Council by Locals 499 and 848 on Dec. 5 to restrain it from depriving the men of their right to work.

Roger Baldwin, of the Civil Liberties Union, and Harry Sacher, labor attorney will address the meeting on Saturday.

STOCKTON NEAR QUOTA

STOCKTON, Cal.—The local subscription needs only $2 more to complete its quota of $20 in the Daily Worker $40,000 campaign. Efforts are being made to go considerably over the top.

Dressmakers Strike Against Wage Cuts

Bosses in Sharp Attack on Union Conditions

NEW YORK.—Because the workers refused to take a wage cut, they were locked out by the bosses of the Coreen Dress Co., 800 Sixth Ave. A strike was declared against the shop by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union yesterday.

Workers of the Len Jay Dress Co. are on strike against William Bass, a jobber at 550 7th Ave., because of his refusal to give work to their shop in order to compel the contractors to lower prices. Knowing that the workers of the Len Jay shop will not accept a wage reduction and have always put up a militant fight for union conditions, the jobber refuses to provide work to them.

Officials of the International ordered the workers of the H. and I. Dress Co. at 698 Glenmore Ave., Brooklyn to resume working for the Dotty May Dress Co., a jobber against whom the workers of the inside shop struck last week after refusing to accept a lowered wage scale. The workers at the H. and I. shop struck when they found that they were paid far less than the amount the strikers had received.

The attack on union standards by the dress bosses aided by the I.L.G.W. officials calls for a sharp struggle which must have the fullest support of all dressmakers, the dress department of the Industrial Union points out. The union calls on all workers to assist the strikers on the picket lines.

'Nothing to Say' Is Atty.-Gen.'s Reply On Lynch Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

exclaimed, "so intolerable, so inexcuseable, so un-American, so unjust, so everything wrong that it is difficult to express myself in parliamentary fashion."

In this connection Cummings promises to deal out "essential justice." He will, he explains, make persistent effort to catch liquor racketeers, particularly those who evade the revenue laws that require them to divvy up the booty with the Uncle Sam. Of this type of criminal the Attorney General says, "if I can't get him one way, I'll get him another, if I can't use one law, I'll use another because he ought to be gotten."

"Mr. Attorney General," I managed to get in, finally, "in view of President Roosevelt's statement, is the Department of Justice going to take any action with regard to lynchings?"

"Not in view of or as a concomitant of any statement," he says, removing his pince nes spectacles, his lean frame, the picture of Olympian judiciousness, "I can make a 'statement'; all I can say on the subject is that the recrudescence of lynching is a very distressing thing. There isn't any possible excuse for it."

"But about the demands you received for federal investigation?"

"We're doing the best we can here to create respect for law, because of the department's promptness in following up criminal cases and the results we have achieved."

And then came the blast on lynching—in principle. And then, finally, the confession that, with respect to specific cases, the head of the powerful Department of Justice couldn't express himself at all, either in parliamentary or unparliamentary fashion.

But what is Cummings directing the Department of Justice to do? Nothing. Despite the fact that carefully prepared legal briefs, explaining the grounds on which the Federal Government can act, have been in his hands for days.

Not since Maryland Hooligans ousted militia who declined to fire a shot to obtain leaders of the George Armwood lynchers, but before that event. It was in the early Summer—just after Armwood had been lynched in Maryland and Pippen and Harden had been lynched in Alabama, before the California and Missouri outrages—that William L. Patterson of the I.L.D., and other mass organization leaders gave Cummings legal evidence to support their charge that constitutional rights had been invaded in the states and that therefore, the Federal Government was bound by legal statutes to intervene. In fact, the Department of Justice, after studying the evidence, promised to investigate "if we have authority." Cummings ordered Assistant Attorney General William Stanley to take charge of investigating.

Today Stanley sent word (he refused to be interviewed. He was willing to see "the" man who presented the briefs, but he couldn't say whether "the" man was Patterson or Roger Baldwin, or A. Hirsch, all of whom he saw), that he has nothing to say, and other officials of the Justice Department said "off the record," nothing will be done.

But listen to Attorney General Cummings himself—he greets about twenty-five correspondents bowing and smiling, while the department's publicity man passes out cigars and cigarettes. Somebody wants to know about liquor control, and the Attorney General's response is one hour's dissertation.

Katayama and Tom Mann

Revolutionary Japanese leader photographed with veteran British labor leader in London in 1926.

'Down With Hitler!' Shout Workers at Nazi Garden Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

Garden even before the chairman rose to introduce the first speaker. Both the audience and the officals on the platform sat on the edge of their seats, listening for a dissenting voice or a word of praise for Hitler. The Nazi flag with the black swastika hung from the platform amid the red, white and blue, and red, white and black banners. Another swastika was half hidden on the bottom of the flatform. Men in full dress with short Hitlerite mustaches and women in long evening gowns stood out conspicuously on and in the high-priced orchestra seats near the platform.

The two banners at either end of the arena proclaimed: "Americans! The Right of Free Speech. The Right of Assembly. Hold Them Sacred—Never Surrender Them." These banners, to which the attention of the audience was called by the Nazi chairman, seemed an incongruous decoration amid the shouts of "Heil Hitler!" and the two swastikas on the platform.

Three resolutions, calling for "support of our President and our leader against the forces of depression," for the discontinuance of the boycott against Germany so that "political and social conditions in Germany will be expedited", and a condemnation of Mayor O'Brien for not allowing the first meeting on Oct. 25, were adopted without the formality of a vote. The half-hearted shout, immediately proclaimed the resolution carried, disregarding the cries of "No! No!" that rose from many sections of the Garden.

As a concluding speaker, Professor Arthur Remy, of Columbia University, extolled the Nazi culture in music, literature and art, continually praising steps taken by the fascists to "liberate the German people in cultural and intellectual life." Remy, a member of the same university where seven professors recently issued a protest against the appearance of Luther to speak, never made one mention of the suppression and exile of hundreds of German writers, professors and scientists by the Nazis.

Workers in Many Cities to Protest Scottsboro Verdicts

(Continued from Page 1)

tion Brohm, Elmer Brown, Countee Cullen, Donald Henderson, James W. Ford, Max Bedacht, William Fitzgerald, M. J. Olgin, Charles Krumbein, Herbert Benjamin, and Richard B. Moore.

The Union Square mass meeting will be preceded by a parade organized by the International Labor Defense, starting from 7th St., cor. Avenue A at twelve o'clock, where Joseph Brodsky will speak.

• • •

CHICAGO, Ill.—Workers of this city will rally on Saturday, "Scottsboro Protest Day," to protest the Decatur death verdict in a parade beginning at 43rd and Indiana Ave., at four p.m., and marching to the Savoy Ballroom, 47th and Southpark Ave., where speakers from the Chicago Defender, N.A.A.C.P., Urban League, and other organizations will speak. Workers, including those from the stockyards, will march under their own banners. A delegation headed by Newton will visit Mayor Kelly Friday.

• • •

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Park Commissioner of the state which recently witnessed a most horrible lynching of a Negro, refused to grant a permit for a Scottsboro protest parade under the auspices of a united front anti-lynch committee. Colonel Miller said that local citizens favor lynchings and that "in some cases lynching is even too good for those Negroes."

• • •

NEWARK, N. J.—A permit for a Scottsboro protest meeting was refused by Police Chief McRell when a delegation representing more than 6,000 workers requested the corner of Somerset and Spruce St. for a demonstration. "Well hold the meeting anyway!' said a spokesman for the delegation.

• • •

BOSTON, Mass.—A demonstration to protest the Decatur decision was called here for Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. at Douglass Sq. A new Scottsboro campaign headquarters opened at 1029 Tremont St. from where a mass campaign to rally the workers of the city will be organized.

• • •

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The International Labor Defense issued a call for a Scottsboro parade for Saturday, Dec. 16, beginning at Centre Ave. Y.M.C.A. and, after a march through the Hill district, terminating at Bedford Park with a huge mass meeting.

• • •

Cops Attack Protest Meeting

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 7.—Police here brutally charged a Scottsboro protest street meeting yesterday in the heart of the Negro section, Hastins and Erskine Sts., and cruelly beat up three women and three men.

• • •

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 7.—Hundreds of Negro and white workers answered the call of the Communist Party and the I.L.D. and joined a parade which protested the death verdict and demanded the release of the Scottsboro boys. Telegrams of protest were sent to Roosevelt, Governor Miller and Attorney General Knight.

2 N.Y. Demonstrations At HRB for More Aid

NEW YORK. — Jobless workers should join demonstrations for more relief to be held on Thursday at the 78th Street and York Ave Home Relief Bureau, and Friday at the 44th Street Bureau.

The mobilization on Thursday will be at 347 East 72nd Street at 11 a. m. and Friday at 402 West 40th Street at the same time.

Painters' Locals Meet

NEW YORK.—A joint membership meeting of Local Unions 499 and 848 of the Brotherhood of Painters will be held Saturday, Dec. 9, 1 p. m. at the Central Opera House.

NRA Breaks Dugan Chain Bakery Strike

Union Officials Agree to Arbitrate Demands

NEW YORK. — Bakery workers, drivers and salesmen on strike against the Dugan Chain Bakeries were ordered back to work yesterday after officials of the A. F. of L. Teamsters' Local 138 and of the Amalgamated Food Workers Local 3 agreed to submit all question of wages, hours and conditions to arbitration, at conferences with the regional board of the N. R. A.

Although great militancy was shown by the strikers, this was carefully smothered by the officials who opposed mass picketing. The strikers wanted to spread the strike, but this was also prevented by the officials, who advised the worker to rely on the N. R. A.

The ruling of the Regional Board declares that there shall be "no discrimination between a union or non-union member." This enables the company to protect the scabs on the job. The arbitration board is to be appointed by the N. R. A. and must be accepted by the officials.

L. C. Wills who is chairman of the N. R. A. in Brooklyn is the attorney for the Dugan Company and represented it during the negotiations.

City Events

Anti-Fascist Symposium

Brighton Beach Workers Center, 722 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn, will hold a symposium on fascism tonight 8 p. m. Speakers, Walter Orloff, American student recently released from Nazi jails, Rabbi Ben Goldstein and A. DeSantas, editor of "Voice of West End."

Metal Workers Meet on Civil Works Jobs

A meeting of all part time and unemployed metal workers will be held today, 2.30, at 35 E 19th St., to discuss organizing a fight for civil works jobs and relief, under the auspices of the Steel and Metal Workers Unemployed Committee.

"Unemployment Insurance and the A. F. of L."

Louis Weinstock, National Secretary of the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, will speak on "Unemployment Insurance and the A. F. of L., tonight, 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Ella May Branch, 4109 13th Ave., Brooklyn.

BMWU Membership Meeting

A membership meeting of Local 4, Building Maintenance Workers Union, will be held tonight, 8 p. m., at 415 Lenox Ave.

TUUC Educational Conference

Educational Committee of the Trade Union Unity Council will hold an educational conference today, right after work, at council headquarters, 80 East 11th St.

Shoe Workers Meeting

A meeting of all unemployed shoe workers living in Manhattan will be held today, 11 a. m., at Union Headquarters, 77 Fifth Ave.

W.I.R. First Aid Class

WIR first-aid class will be held today, 8:30 at 870 Broadway.

Dry Goods Workers' Union Calls Strike

NEW YORK.—Inspired by their recent strike victory at the T. and M. Knitting Mills, Orchard St., the Dry Goods Workers' Union is developing th struggle for improving the conditions of the dry goods workers. A strike was called at the Zuckerbaum Brothers at 59 Canal St. this week for increases in wages, shorter hours and recognition of the union.

All dry goods workers are urged to give active support to this strike, especially members of the Manhattan Youth, Cll-Grand and East Side Workers' Clubs.

SPORTS by Edward Newhouse

A Way to Make a Living

THIS gym where I met Dave Beal is called Willard's, and it's on the corner of an alley off Delancey Street in New York. I don't know the address, but I could take you to the house. It used to be a saloon operated by a man called Willard, and they tried to turn it into a speak, but it was too open. When the Scandinavian who made a gym out of it had Willard lettered on the window, people started calling him Willard. He tells you all this without mentioning his real name.

The gym is run for neighborhood fighters and cheap pugs who can't afford Stillman's or Duffy's. They come there without trainer or manager and half the time they don't pay. Some of them come ready stripped from the poolroom upstairs. You never see topnotchers train here, of course, nor even a self-respecting club fighter. The only personage I ever met there was Eddie Brooks, the welter, and he didn't strip, he was just showing some kid how to put a snap behind his left. The boys stood three deep around him and he told about a bout which pulled him $250.

• • •

DAVE BEAL, there for the first time, turned to me and said it was a swell way to make a living.

After that, he disregarded Eddie Brooks and went to work on the heavy bag, and I met him again at the ringside taking time out. He bore few trade marks, but I noted his build and watched him moving around and he was obviously no ham. He showed the spindly legs, small waist, strong shoulders, back and biceps of the established lightweight who has no trouble with the scales.

On the bench he introduced himself and said he was from the coast and the commission there had suspended him for six months, but he had to live and came East to see what he could do. He didn't want to hook with any manager as yet, he wanted to get the lay of the land. So I told him Willard's was not the place and he said he knew that but he had to go easy on cash. He was fighting some place in Jamaica that week-end, a $20 fight, his first here, and he wanted someone to handle him for the evening.

I said allright but I wouldn't be able to see him during the week. The idea of someone from Willard's being "busy" evenings seemed to strike him queer, but it suited him fine, he said, because he did his own training and fought his own fights. All I'd have to do is hand him the bottle for an occasional rinse, keep my hands off his face and hold the tights away from his belly between rounds. And I was not to chatter instructions.

• • •

FRIDAY we went to a movie before the fight and he apologized for letting me treat him, but all he had left was a dime to get to Jamaica.

We traveled together in silence, but you could see he was not at all tense. I got a good look at him in the subway and asked whether he had Indian blood and he said he was a full-blooded Navajo, but for 25 years I was the third person who had noticed without being told. I judged him to be 26, but fighters generally look older than they are.

He was fourth to go on, but he stripped early and made me bandage way ahead of time. The promoter asked who I was and said he hoped my boy was the same whose coast record he had looked up, and I said yes, this was Dave Beal allright.

In the ring Dave Beal did no rope tugging and no glaring. He waited for the bell and walked out briskly. The other boy was chunky and hairy, with puncher written all over him. He tucked his chin in and came winging into Dave, who countered fast and workmanlike and effectively; you could tell from the jolts of the husky head. For the most part, Dave seemed satisfied to slide around and take them on his elbows. It was a bloody, tough crowd, but even they sensed Dave wasn't doing it out of the kitty. But they cheered the aggressive boy who came and took it and even rocked Dave once in the third. It was just before the bell and I asked Dave if it was allright and he nodded with his mouth open. He was breathing only slightly heavier than two rounds ago and he said, "The fifth."

In the fourth the squat lad tired and Dave shot a few to the stomach which knocked the last of his wind out. He finished hanging on and as they broke Dave lashed open an old cut down his cheek. He was badly spent.

I knew from the motions of his seconds they were instructing him to slip one over if possible, and he did come out winging wide again, but Dave drove him back on his heels with rights and lefts from all directions, hooking until the other just dropped his hands and shuddered after each punch. Both of them were bloody from that cheek gash and the towel flew from their corner, but the referee had already stopped it.

• • •

WE spoke little in the dressing room until he had his hat on. Then he went to the promoter and asked to be paid off before the main bout was over and he got the $20. They recognized him as we walked out through the aisles and gave Dave quite a hand. Back at the station he said it was a hell of a way to make a living. I hopped off at Sunnyside and at home I found he had stuffed a five-pot into my pocket.

He was supposed to phone me, but he never did, and in about ten days I got a card from New Orleans which said he had hooked up with a manager who had connections down there and was going to try to build him up locally.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Ed Newhouse

Contributions received to the credit of Edward Newhouse in the Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Helen Luke and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Total to date $350.70

Do your share by getting new subscribers.

N.Y. Plans Peak Sale of the January 6th "Daily"

Places Order for 100,000 Copies; Challenges All Other Cities to Beat Its Record on Anniversary Edition

NEW YORK.—Plans are being laid here for the largest mass sale of the Tenth Anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, which comes off the press on Jan. 6th.

All Party members and sympathizers will be mobilized for an intensive house to house canvassing with this historical edition, which will contain 24 pages, and will be the largest and best Daily Worker yet put out. The local Daily Worker committee has already placed a cash order for 100,000 copies of this edition.

Special articles will appear in this edition by American Communist leaders, William Z. Foster, Earl Browder, Robert Minor, and many others.

Articles and greetings for the anniversary edition will be sent by leaders of the world Communist movement, the Communist International, and of the various Communist Parties, including the German, English, Polish, French and others.

In placing a cash order for 100,000 copies, New York challenges Chicago, Cleveland Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and other cities to a revolutionary competition as to which can sell the largest number of this history-making issue of the Daily Worker.

All Districts are urged to send in their orders at once

T.U.U.C. Holds Educational Meet Tonight

NEW YORK.—An educational conference called by the Trade Union Unity Council will be held tonight at 6 p. m. at the headquarters of the Council, 799 Broadway. Delegates from the unions will report on plans for their educational work and on the present educational activities in the unions.

Two classes organized by the Council are scheduled for Saturday. The class in Strike Strategy with Andrew Overgaard as instructor will be held at the Workers' School at 11 a. m. and in Current Events in the Labor Movement with Clarence Hathaway as instructor at 3.30 p. m. Comrade Hathaway will discuss the Civil Works Program and its meaning for the workers.

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COMMUNIST PARTY LAUNCHES A MASS RECRUITING DRIVE

Aim to Form One Big Shoe Union at Convention In Boston Opening Sunday

Four Shoe Unions Involving 75,000 Shoe Workers to Meet for Merger, Want Rank and File Control, Says Boston Shoe Worker

NEW YORK.—Wide support exists among rank and file shoe workers in New York and New England for the formation of one big union in the shoe industry controlled by the rank and file, Joseph Gratton, a member of the Boston Provisional Committee for the amalgamation of the shoe unions, told the Daily Worker in an interview yesterday, at the offices of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union, 77 Fifth Ave.

Gratton is in New York, together with two other members of the Boston Provisional Committee to cooperate with the New York Provisional Committee in the election of rank and file delegates from the Industrial Union to the amalgamation convention called in Boston on Dec. 10 to bring about a merger of four shoe unions involving nearly 65,000 shoe workers.

"The amalgamation movement is supported by the entire membership and the leaders of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union. Other unions participating are the National Shoe Workers Union, the Shoe Workers Protective Union and the Salem Shoe Workers Union, all of New England.

"We, shoe workers, want one big union to protect ourselves against the shoe manufacturers," declared Gratton.

Convention Decides Policies

When asked what the shoe workers looked forward to as a result of the merger, Gratton declared that the future organization rests on the decisions made at the coming convention. "We are committed to the principle of rank and file control," he said. "The sentiment of the shoe workers is against the A. F. of L. officialdom and against arbitration, that much we know, but what other policies the convention will decide upon remains to be seen.

"The amalgamation movement will embrace all shoe unions in New England with the exception of the Brockton shoe workers and we expect them to join after the convention," said Gratton in discussing the extent of the movement. "The Brockton rank and file have just ousted the Boot and Shoe officials and are now being held back by their new leaders. We did not want to bring about a split in the organization, although we have the support of a large number of the rank and file."

Backed By Industrial Union

"Here in New York, there is no such problem for the leaders as well as the rank and file are unanimous in their support of the amalgamation movement." Referring to his own union, the Shoe Workers Protective, and the situation in the New England unions involved in the merger plan, Gratton stated that the officials oppose amalgamation, but the rank and file are compelling them to go along. "After the amalgamation takes place," declared Gratton, "the officials will be through. We enter in a body."

Gratton stressed the point that local autonomy will be insisted upon by the unions in the merger and that all decisions will be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership. But how this will apply in the case of strikes and other concrete situations, Gratton felt would be a matter for the convention to consider in its constitution.

"Many members are uninformed and confused about the Trade Union Unity League," said Gratton, when asked what the convention's relation to the T.U.U.L. would be. "We must educate our members to bring them to an understanding. There has been propaganda used by the officials of the unions who are opposing amalgamation as a means to retard the movement. The members must decide."

Present at the interview besides Gratton were also Frank Infelice, of the Salem Shoe Workers Union, and Fred Biedenkapp, General Secretary of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union. "We are in favor of affiliation with the T.U.U.L.," declared Biedenkapp. "We will make every effort to convince the delegates at the convention of the correctness of our policy by proving to them the important role the T.U.U.L. is playing in strengthening the fighting quality of the workers in solidifying the militant workers and aiding them in their every day struggles and especially in bringing together the many industrial unions outside the A. F. of L."

30 Days in Jail for Taking Two Sack of Mouldy Relief Flour

BEMIDJI, Minn.—Earl Knutsen of Blackduck, member of the United Farmers League, has been sentenced to 30 days in jail for taking two sacks of relief flour after it had been refused him by the relief agent. The agent claimed Knutsen had not done enough forced labor for the flour.

Officials in Deal as Tannery Strikers Battle With Cops

NORWOOD, Mass., Dec. 7.—While union officials were accepting a sell-out settlement agreeing to arbitration of their demands, 350 militant tannery strikers stoned automobiles transporting scabs and were attacked by a squad of police.

The officials of the National Leather Association, which is leading the strike, accepted the N. R. A. proposals that the workers be sent back to work and that their demands for a 25 per cent increase in wages and union recognition be left to decision of an arbitration board which is to report in January.

Chicago Furriers Celebrate Strike Gains

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7.—The Fur Department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is to celebrate the gains won during the seven months of its existence at a dance at Mirror Hall, 1136 Northwestern Ave., Saturday evening, Dec. 9.

The furriers have conducted several important strikes, during which wage increases, the 40-hour week and union recognition have been won. All furriers, regardless of union affiliation and all other workers are invited to participate in this celebration.

Fur Pickets Prevent Violence by Scabs

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7.—A scab pulled a gun on the leader of the picket line at the strike of the Adler Fur Shop Tuesday, but quick action by the strikers prevented injury to anyone.

A determined picket line of furriers, led by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union met the scabs left the neighborhood of the When one, a cutter, pulled his gun, the furriers held him and forced him to drop it. Recognizing that the pickets were aroused to action the scabs left the neihborhood of the shop and failed to return.

CORRECTION

A typographical error appeared in the article by Joe Dallet in the Dec. 1 issue of the Daily Worker, page 3, on the Youngstown District Convention of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union. This error changed the sense of an important sentence. The phrase "leading role of the Communist Party" was changed by a typesetter's error to read "legal role of the C. P."

NEWS BRIEFS

Fire Destroys Department Store

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Fire razed a $500,000 four-story department store here today. The building was completely destroyed.

* * *

Quakes Near Panama Canal

COLON, Panama, Dec. 7.—Reports of three earthquakes were received here today. This is the nearest any reported quake has come to the Panama Canal.

* * *

Augusta Wet Despite Georgia Dry Law

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—The City of Augusta, Ga., voted itself wet despite the dry laws of the state. Augusta has no law-enforcing unit except the county sheriff.

* * *

Three Killed in Rum Battle

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 7.—A border patrolman and two Mexican rum smugglers were killed today in a battle said to have been between the Border patrol and rum runners.

* * *

4 Dead, 6 Missing in Storm

SEATTLE, Dec. 7.—At least 4 are dead and little hope was held for six missing in the first severe winter storm on the Pacific coast. The men were out in small fishing boats.

Photo Engravers Threaten Strike

Matt Woll's Machine Cannot Stop Members

NEW YORK.—Simultaneously with the preparations of newspaper printers for a strike, photo engravers in the newspaper plants have warned the publishers that they will strike unless a settlement is made on their contract which expired last July.

The membership of the union, which has long been under the domination of the Matthew Woll machine, is demanding a 32-hour week at the 1931 weekly wage and opposes the employers' offer of a 40-hour week with a 10 per cent increase in the hourly rate.

To prevent a strike, officials of the union have dragged out the scale negotiations and have urged the workers to wait for the N.R.A. code.

The last membership meeting decided that unless a satisfactory decision on the code is received in 6 days, the local will insist on permission from the International to strike.

Rank and file militant members of Typo Union No. 6 and the photo engravers' union are discussing joint action to enforce the shorter work week without reduction in pay and unemployment insurance paid by the employers.

E. G. Budd Co. Spreads Vicious Rumors to Smash Strike in Phila.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—It appears from what I can learn of the E. G. Budd Co. strike in Philadelphia, that the strikers are in need of aid. Some of the methods used to keep those in the mills from joining the strikers are the circulated rumors that the fellow leading the strike is holding out for a good job, and Chrysler will cancel their orders if Budd recognizes the union.

They also use another abominable trick, saying that the strikers are all foreigners that do not know what they want, and they will hire no one who has no citizen papers.

This mill is the key to all of their plants all over the world: London, Berlin, Paris, Detroit and Philadelphia.

—G. R. E.

Cops Attack Anti-Fascist Worker

Police charged and dragged workers who shouted "Down with Hitler!" at Madison Square Garden German Day meeting Wednesday night. The workers were taken to the basement, where they were questioned and slugged.

A.F.L. Taxi Misleader Urges 'Faith in N.R.A.'

A.F.L. Union Avoids Mass Picketing; Strikers Should Form Rank and File Groups

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Knowing that the police and scabs are being paid and fed in the garages of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., David Felix, Socialist organizer of the 1,100 locked out taxi-cab drivers, exhorted the cabmen to have faith in the N.R.A. arbitration board for a favorable settlement. The lock-out was instituted by the P.R.T. Nov. 20.

That was last Saturday, at a mass meeting. Since then the A. F. of L. Cab Drivers Union officials have permitted the "arbitration" to be shunted from one N.R.A. department to another. Now they are waiting for the National Labor Board to act.

In the meantime no mass picketing has been started to effectively cripple the taxi monopoly of the P.R.T. The mechanics and other helpers of the garages have not been called on to help support the strike. Union cabs have been burned, the drivers beaten up and then arrested by the police and held incommunicado. The union men militantly attack any scabs seen on the street, but they have no leadership to lead their strike to a successful conclusion.

The lock-out took place on the night of the Army and Navy game. Without notifying the P.R.T. that a union was being organized, the A. F. of L. instructed the men to wear union buttons on the day of the game. They were told this would win them recognition of their union. No other demands were raised before the workers, and when they turned their cabs in that night they were locked out for wearing the union button.

Following the lock-out, the demants of the cab drivers as set up are, 65c an hour, a 45 hour week and free uniforms. The P.R.T. charges monopoly fare rates of 35c for the first mile and 25c for each succeeding mile, and has control of the Yellow Cab, Quaker City and Brown and White, all operating in the city.

The strikers should immediately set up their rank and file committees and start mass picketing, not waiting for the N.R.A. arbitration board to sell out their strike. The sell-out policy of the N.R.A., the A. F. of L. officials has been proved in a thorough going manner by what happened at the E. G. Budd plant strike and that of the Ford parts strike in Chester. They should establish immediate contact with the Trade Union Unity Council at 49 North 8th Street in Room 210, for the successful guidance of their struggle.

On Saturday the Daily Worker has 8 pages. Increase your bundle order drive over the top!

National Events

Y.C.L. Memorial Rally

CHICAGO. — The Young Communist League of Chicago is calling a mass rally on Sunday, Dec. 10, at 1 p. m., at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., to mobilize them around the Liebknecht-Luxembourg-Lenin memorial meeting on Jan. 14. Jack Kling, district organizer of the Y. C. L., will speak on the heroic and memorable struggles that these great leaders of the proletarian youth and adult movements of the world conducted. The Young Communist League invites all its friends to attend.

* * *

C. P. Bazaar

CLEVELAND, O.—The Communist Party, Dist. 6, will hold its annual bazaar on Dec. 9 and 10 at the Prospect Auditorium, 2612 Prospect Ave. Entertainment will be furnished by the John Reed Club and the League of Workers Theatres. Tickets in advance 20c.

* * *

Talk on Recognition

LYNN, Mass.—Albert A. Mallinger, Sec. of the Boston District of the F. S. U., will speak at a celebration of the recognition of Soviet Russia to be held tonight at the Armenian Hall, 70 Monroe St., Lynn. There will be a complete program of revolutionary music and drama by the Young Workers Dramatic Group.

* * *

To Speak on "Young Worker"

PHILADELPHIA.—Gil Green, National Secretary of the Young Communist League, will speak tonight at the Red Youth Press Concert, for the benefit of the "Young Worker," organ of the Y. C. L., today at 510 Fairmont Ave., 8 P. M.

Central Committee Stresses Work in Shops and Unions

Open Letter Points to Concentration on Basic Industries

NEW YORK.—The Central Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A., has launched a recruiting drive for thousands of new members, which continues to the Lenin Memorial meetings.

The situation was never more favorable for the building of the Party. The New Deal, the N. R. A., is breaking down in its endeavors to carry through the capitalist solution to the crisis. The workers and farmers, in ever sharper and bigger struggles, are resisting the offensive of the capitalist class and its government with increasing militancy. A wave of strike struggles, organization into the unions in masses, unemployed strikes and demonstrations, farm strikes is the answer of the workers to the intensified assault of the government of finance capital.

Roosevelt's Hunger Program

The Roosevelt government, trying to overcome the failures of the N. R. A. deals one blow after another at the workers and farmers. The N. R. A. has intensified its wage cutting drive. Amendments to codes legalize wage cuts, speed up and mass layoffs.

The government is attempting to outlaw all strikes. The fascist tendencies are increasing, murderous terror and violence against strikers, direct and open strikebreaking attacks of the government on the workers and farmers. The rapid inflation now being put through by Roosevelt, further cuts wages by raising prices on necessities. New schemes of "public and civil works" which give the employers millions in loans and gifts, fail to check the rising wave of unemployment. The "economy" program adds tax burdens. Relief and veterans compensation are being cut. The farmers are dispossessed and pauperized.

In this situation of sharpened class struggle, the Communist Party has the historic task of leading the struggles of the workers and farmers on all fronts. The tasks laid down for the Party in the Open Letter and in the resolution of the 17th plenum of our Party, the leadership of these, and even greater struggles which are now approaching, cannot be fulfilled unless the Party is built and strengthened.

Build Party During Strikes

Too often, in the mass struggles of the workers, in the mining, silk, shoe, needle, packing house, marine and other strikes, in the Hunger Marches and unemployed campaigns, Party members say, "we were too busy carrying on struggles to recruit new members into the Party." As a result of the struggle, the Party has not been built. This conception, an under-estimation of the building of the Party in the course of the workers struggles, which was branded by the 17th Central Committee meeting as a "Menshevik opportunist" conception, must be stamped out in the present recruiting drive.

It is only in the course of these struggles that the Party can be built. If Party members withhold the Daily Worker from strikers, for fear of being "red," if the face of the Party is hidden, how can our Party exercise its leading role in the workers struggles.

In order to recruit the most active fighters in the workers struggles into the Party, in order to equip the Party for leadership of the growing struggles that are coming, the Central Committee decided upon this intensified recruiting drive.

Mobilization of Party

The recruiting drive of the Party to achieve its purpose, will first have to mobilize the entire Party, every Party committee, every Party member for a full and complete understanding of the leading role of the Party and the significance of the present recruiting drive. Every Party member should understand the necessity for strengthening the Party in the view of the sharpened class struggle, the increased militancy and radicalization of the workers, to be able to answer with struggle the intensified attacks of the Roosevelt government of finance capital.

A dead nucleus cannot gain active, fighting elements into its ranks. The recruiting drive will fail if it does not first activize every Party unit, section and district in the workers' struggles. The next task of the Party in the recruiting drive is to throw the entire Party more actively into the struggle for the daily needs and demands of the workers—in the shops, in the unions, in the unemployed fights, in the neighborhood and among the farmers. Only when engaged in struggle can the unit build the Party and gain new members.

The recruiting drive is being carried on on the basis of the tasks laid down in the Open Letter and in the directives of the 17th C. C. Plenum. This means that during the recruiting drive we shall concentrate on the building of shop nuclei in the decisive industries, in the concentration points of the Party. The already existing shop nuclei should be built, and in addition new shop nuclei in the most important concentration industries. The slogan should be strong shop nuclei in every concentration factory. Concentration should also be on the most important political centers, the district's headquarter cities, etc.

Circulate Daily Worker

The building of the Young Communist League shop nuclei in the concentration factories is an important task in the recruiting drive. Build shop papers in every concentration factory. The Daily Worker is the mass organizer and agitator of the Party. The securing of a wide circle of Daily Worker readers in every concentration factory and in the neighborhoods is an essential to a successful recruiting drive. Concentration on securing large numbers of Negro workers into the Party, the best elements from the unemployed workers, is an important task.

Work In Unions

The Party fractions in the trade unions should play an important part in the recruiting drive. A definite plan should be worked out by each Party fraction for recruiting into the union, as well as in all mass organizations where the Party functions.

Recruiting should be carried on on the basis of the mass activity of the Party. Concentrated attention should also be given to securing the best fighters in the rank and file of the A. F. of L. unions and the best elements inside the Socialist Party. These honest elements must be recruited on the basis of a consistent exposure of the betrayals of the A. F. of L. officials and S. P. leaders as key supporters of Roosevelt's Hunger drive.

The best fighters in the working-class struggles should be individually approached by our comrades everywhere in an effort to win them for the Communist Party.

The district committees and leading fractions should at once begin to write articles for the Daily Worker on the plans and progress of the recruiting drive, especially in the concentration centers.

Build and strengthen the Communist Party.

Recruit thousands of new members into the Party.

Recruiting of Negroes, Building of Y.C.L. Important

JOIN THE Communist Party

35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

NRA Ruling Breaks So. Textile Strikes

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Strikes involving 4,600 Southern cotton textile workers have been smashed by recent decision of the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board set up by the N. R. A. The decision affects strikers in South Carolina and Tennesee, some of whom have been on strike since October 20.

The N. R. A. ruling sends the workers back with the typical order that there shall be "no discrimination." All other demands of the workers are to be submitted to arbitration.

At the Aikin and Brookside Mills in South Carolina, both involved in the decision, the workers were reported as having called the strike against the company's persecution of union workers.

Has your unit, club, union, I.W.O. Branch, your organization held a collection for the Daily Worker? Help save our "Daily."

NRA Aids in Sellout of Hosiery Strike

READING, Pa., Dec. 7.—The strike of hosiery workers against the Rosedale Knitting Mills continued today after the company refused to reinstate two discharged workers ordered by a National Labor Board decision. The strike was called when the company fired two A. F. of L. workers for collecting dues in the plant for the union, although it permitted this activity for its own "union."

The National Labor Board ruling denies the strikers the right to collect dues, the main demand of the strikers. The strike was ordered called off by the decision, and preference was to be given to strikers in hiring new workers. The company refused to accept these decisions and refused to hire anyone who in their opinion is guilty of an "overt" act.

The N. R. A. announced that it would continue conferences and thus aid the company in their plans for a complete defeat of the strikers.

CITY AFFAIRS

BEING HELD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Daily Worker

Friday, Dec. 8th:

Brooklyn Medical Unit, W. I. R. is throwing a House Party. Slightly different. Dancing Entertainment and Refreshments and a Surprise Feature. Rubin's Oriental Hall, 1439 St. John's Pl. near Utica Ave.

Installation of Branch 800 I. W. O. Followers of the Trail. Concert and Lecture at Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St. Admission free.

Saturday, Dec. 9th:

Movies! "Land of Lenin and Struggle for Bread" followed by dancing at Pierre Degeyter Club, 5 W. 125th Street.

Sunday, Dec. 10th:

Party and Entertainment given by the New Lots Workers Club, 573 Stone Ave., Brooklyn. Admission 20c at door; 15c in advance.

CHICAGO

FIRST ANNUAL DANCE given by THE FUR DEPARTMENT of the Needle Trades Workers' Indust. Union DANCING—8 'TIL 2 A. M. MIRROR HALL, SAT., DEC. 9th 1136 N. Western Avenue

OUT OF TOWN

AFFAIRS

FOR THE

Daily Worker

Akron, O.

Dec. 9th:

Entertainment Concert and Dance at Ukrainian Workers Hall, 505 Corice Street.

Philadelphia

Dec. 9th:

Red Press Night arranged by John Reed Club of Philadelphia. Art sketches, chalk-talks, entertainment. Whittier Hall, 140 N. 15th St. at 8:30 p.m.

Scranton, Pa.

Dec. 9th:

Soviet Film showing of "War Against the Centuries" at International Hall, 427 Lackawanna Ave. at 8 p.m. Admission 25c. Auspices, United Front Comm. of All Mass Organizations.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dec. 9th:

Grab Bag Package Party given by Unity 6 and 9 at I. R. H. Hall, 1057 Hamilton NW. Admission free.

CHICAGO

HEAR!

ANNA LOUISE STRONG

ASST. EDITOR, MOSCOW NEWS

SPEAK ON

"The Revolution in Farming IN THE U.S.S.R."

MON. Dec. 11, 1933, 8 p.m. Adm. 25c

PEOPLE'S AUDITORIUM

2457 West Chicago Avenue

Auspices, Friends of Soviet Union

CLEVELAND

RED BAZAAR

BARGAIN . SALES CONCERT DANCING

Saturday, Dec. 9

Sunday, Dec. 10

Prospect Auditorium

2612 Prospect Ave., Cleveland

Ickes Falsified Figures on Unemployment by Millions, Check-up Shows

His Figures for Construction Value of P.W.A. Are More Than Total Construction Carried On in United States

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The manufacture of sunshine statistics has become a basic industry of the Roosevelt administration. Harold L. ("Figures") Ickes, Secretary of Interior and Public Works Administrator, is one of the biggest producers.

In a statement on "employment by actual count," Ickes has just made the heartening announcement that "approximately 3,000,000 men have been recalled to work for wages from the Public Works Fund." The encouragement evaporates, however, when Ickes' own figures are examined.

Ickes Sees Double

His total includes an "estimated" two for every one job actually counted on Civil Works Administration projects; and an "estimated" fraction less than two for every one counted on Civilian Conservation Corps work!

His figures on the value of construction projects awarded by the government show a bigger daily amount for federal construction alone than the F. W. Dodge Corporation reports show for construction of all kinds, both public and private, throughout the country.

It should be noted in passing that the numbers back on jobs, however honestly and accurately reported, do not tell a thimbleful of the real story of public unemployment work-relief. Authorities in the District of Columbia realized that when they went to federal officials, this week, with armsful of problems. The 30 cents an hour minimum for women and 45 cents an hour for men, all limited to 30 hours' work a week, was attacked even by George S. Wilson, director of public welfare in the Capital, who raised the question of its being insufficient. Commissioner George E. Allen, of the District of Columbia, admitted to local newspapers that the meagre C.W.A. wages would not supply the households of many who had been cut off relief rolls. In fact, one federal offiical was informed by a capitalist reporter recently that "panhandling has increased strikingly in the District of Columbia" since the new program was effected, and certainly anyone who works in a Capital office building cannot fail to notice this.

Women Get $9

Women suffer even more than men because of the sex differential against them. Women who formerly received work-relief in the form of sewing, which they took from a relief center and worked on in their homes, receiving their pay when they returned the finished garments, and thus making only two trips on the street cars, now have to spend six days' carfare to do the work in the C.W.A. workrooms. Their weekly wage is exactly $9; substract 90 cents for 12 street car tokens (7½ cents apiece) and you get $8.10!

But to go back to "Figures" Ickes:

Two figures make up his total: 1,832,267 "employed by the Civil Works Administration under an allotment of $400,000,000;" and 1,810,003 "at work under P.W.A. allotments."

As for the first figure, he simply makes the assertion. As a matter of fact, I was informed today by the office of Harry L. Hopkins, director of the C.W.A., that the estimate is based upon figures telegraphed into Washington headquarters by state and county authorities. They just take the words of every local offiical—that is the "actual count" reported by "Figures" Ickes! The number of unemployed who have been put on federal projects under the C.W.A., permitting a direct checkup here, is exactly 229,892. Federal officials send the paychecks for the others, but the figures Ickes used were based not on these amounts, but on the numbers local officials sent in.

Multiplies by Three

But wait! Look at the other half of the grand total: It is based on the most fantastic juggling that I have yet encountered in Washington publicity handouts including Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins' productions. And there is a note in Ickes' statement which boldly declares as much. It says, "Indirect and industrial employment estimated on the basis of two men off the site for each workman on the site—the figure universally accepted as conservative for the type of work undertaken." Therefore Ickes takes the figure 248,571, the number actually employed on C.W.A. projects, and simply multiplies by three, obtaining 745,713—the number he sets down as employed!

Then comes another divison of the statement in which Ickes starts all over again and shows how many are employed when you count in Civilian Conservation Corps employes—and, believe it or not, here again, he takes the numbers of the "actual count" and multiplies by just a fraction less than two to get the total of including those "indirectly" employed!

If there are any figures to show that two men get work in industry for every one obtaining a job at construction, I haven't heard of them, nor has any of several expert statisticians I have consulted. Furthermore, with production still admittedly well above purchasing power, it is amply safe to assume that much of the supplies used both for P.W.A. construction and for outfitting the C.C.C. is coming not out of new industrial activity but from already overstocked shelves. And if it is conceded that real construction projects do activise industries supplying building materials, still it remains a mystery how substantial additional employment can be "estimated" on the basis of equipping young men of the C.C.C. ostensibly going out into the woods to chop down trees.

Throws Them in for Luck

In the list of "employed" under C.C.C. auspices, Ickes nevertheless tabulates "direct," 607,967. This, he says in a note, includes 347,623 "of all classes in the C.C.C. financed from Public Works Funds." Subtract the 347,623 from the 607,967 and you still have 260,344 to account for. This, apparently, is the number he has thrown in on the basis of C.W.A. projects.

Roosevelt Aide Merely Took "Estimate" of Those Re-Employed and Multiplied by Three, Mixing Well With Blather

However, he has already given the actual tabulation of C.W.A. workers as 248,571. So, subtracting the 248,571 from 260,344, you find another 11,773—totally unexplained, apparently just thrown in for good measure. And this number, 607,967, this number, the next column of figures asserts, gives you 1,202,126 "indirect" employed! So Ickes adds the two and obtains—presto!—the total of 1,810,093, the "total number of men at work under P.W.A. Allotments."

His Figures Contradicted by Facts

But that is not all. Ickes figures also the actual value of contracts awarded under the P.W.A. program. He picks out dates arbitrarily and sets down the value of contracts awarded, including everything from battleship building to airport construction.

It is possible, nevertheless, to show how these figures compare with the Dodge reports, long accepted as the most accurate construction guage available. If you take Ickes' figure for contracts awarded on October 28—$326,722,907—and subtract his figure for October 5—$216,096,247, you get the amount supposedly awarded in contracts during the 21 calendar days covered. Divide this amount, $110,626,660, by the 21 days, and you get the daily average of contracts awarded, $5,267,936. This, says Ickes, goes for federal government projects alone. But the Dodge reports for the same period show a daily average for public and private construction of all types of only $5,148,000. It is true that private construction has practicaly ceased, but even so it is ridiculous to say that government construction alone actually amounts to MORE than government and private construction together.

Who Is a Liar?

Conservative observers say that Ickes' figures for employment on P.W.A. projects are padded by at least 700,000. As for the figure for C.W.A. employment, it's anyone's guess how much local and state officials have brightened their reports to Washington.

Another question rises: Green reported that employment throughout the country declined about 60,000 during the month of October—the same time in which Ickes insists 3,000,000 went back to work. Therefore one of them is misstating—unless it be admitted that employment in private industry fell off more than 2,000,001 during October.

It was the same Ickes who put out the blather about 85 per cent of all money spent for public works "will go for wages"—an outright misstatement which was parroted by the capitalist press without qualification despite the fact that the last available scientific estimate, that of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said that a survey of construction costs showed that an average of 26.4 went for labor.

Which Union Shall Organized Rayon Workers Affiliate to?

Correspondent Urges Joining National Textile Union for Militant Struggle

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Shall the National Rayon Workers' Council affiliate with the United Textile Workers' Union? During the past few months we have witnessed within the rayon industry a spontaneously rising sentiment for struggle of the rayon workers, both in the Northern and in the Southern mills. This sentiment for organization has to a degree ex-

pressed itself by the formation of unions in the South and in the North. The United Textile Workers leadership, or more correctly, misleadership, has played a conspicuously prominent role by its absence.

Now, however, noting that the workers in this section of the textile industry (rayon industry), are working with a sincere determination of organizing the entire rayon industry, the United Textile Workers misleaders are making frantic efforts to induce the National Rayon Workers Council to affiliate with the United Textile Workers Union.

13,700 Workers Represented

On Nov. 25, 26, and 27, a conference of all rayon workers unions was held in Washington, D. C. The following rayon plants were represented: Marcus Hook, Pa.; Lewiston, Pa.; Meadville, Pa.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; and Roanoke, Va., representing a total organized membership of 13,700 workers. At this conference the following work was done:

A resolution was adopted: That this body in the future be known as the "National Rayon Workers Council."

Resolution: That we demand the use of the Company bulletin boards.

Resolution: That the check-off system be enforced for the collection of union dues.

Discussion followed on the subject of segregating the rayon industry from the textile code, as conceived by the N.R.A.

After the report of the Marcus Hook delegation was heard, it was disclosed that the prevailing wage rates there are approximately 30 per cent higher than in the Southern plants. Discussion on this question followed. The Parkersburg delegation contended that the principle of equal pay for equal work, whether in the North or South, be adopted. However, the opinion on this vital question became divided; one group demanding equal pay for equal work, the other holding the viewpoint that it is cheaper to live in the South, therefore the wages should be lower.

Fellow workers, this point of view about it being cheaper to live in the South is a dangerous one. It is the work of the influence of the United Textile Workers' misleaders, and we must not for even a moment tolerate such dangerously splitting tactics. This is sabotage of working-class unity. It will in practice divide the Southern workers from the Northern workers.

Today, when the entire rayon industry is carrying out an expansion program to the extent of some $25,000,000, and when the stocks of rayon goods are the lowest in the history of rayon manufacture in the United States, the first point on the agenda in all our union meetings must be the demand for an immediate 40 per cent increase in pay, for all the rayon workers.

Rayon workers! Organize your union into a fighting organization. Build your locals in the shops. Fight for the principle of equal pay for equal work. Fight against the proposed move of affiliating the National Rayon Workers Council to the United Textile Workers Union. Demand instead an affiliation with the National Textile Workers Union and the Trade Union Unity League, a fighting rank and file controlled organization.

* * *

Editor's Note: The organization of the National Rayon Workers Council is of the greatest significance to the textile workers of the entire country, and especially in the South. This letter was sent to the "Planning Committee for One Industrial Silk and Rayon Union," and they ask us to say that they welcome the formation of this new organization as a step forward in preparation for struggle for the establishment of higher standards of living for the rayon workers. The National Textile Workers Union also offers its support to this organization for struggle on concrete demands among the rayon workers. Following the recent great national silk strike, a number of independent unions in the north, at the suggestion of the National Textile Workers Union, met in conference, and decided to work toward the establishment of the industrial silk and rayon workers union for the entire industry, which the "Planning Committee" is promoting. We urge this newly-formed rayon organization to hold off affiliation with any Union whatever until they have more information on this movement. We urge them to send delegates to a conference of all existing unions, to discuss further plans toward the formation of one silk and rayon union. For more information get in touch with Anna Burlak, Secretary of the "Planning Committee for One Industrial Silk Union" at 1755 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

AFL Leaders' Gyp Tactics on Sick and Death Benefits

CHICAGO, Ill. — The American Federation of Labor leaders have fallen, it seems, to robbing their members of sick and death benefits. The case of which I am writing is a typical example of the callousness the officials are capable of.

One worker who for 15 years paid all dues, fees, and assessments, recently became ill with a nervous breakdown, due to the tremendous speed-up he labored under. A doctor of the union was consulted (who always works in the interests of the officials and not in the interests of the workers) and after an examination he judged it to be a prolonged illness. He advised the officials to settle for a sum to be agreed upon.

According to the rules and regulations this worker was entitled to receive $16 a week during the period of illness. However the union only offered him $128, the sum equaling two months sick benefits, to release them from all sick and death payments.

As the real facts and period of illness were concealed from the worker, who was led to believe he would soon soon return to work, the agreement was signed. Then the check arrived for $63 (less than half of the amount agreed upon) with a bil lof $65 which was deducted from the agreed sum and of which the worker was not aware.

The condition of the worker is still serious after three months, and he will not be able to resume work for a long time. Not only was he robbed of the sick benefits to which he was entitled, but even the death benefits were signed away through the scheming of the corrupt A. F. of L. officials. And they call this "Justice."

(Signed)

Member of Rank and File Committee, Cleaners & Dyers Union.

What Excelsior Wash Suit Co. Pays Under NRA

(By a Needle Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The Excelsior Washsuit Co., 67 35th Street, Brooklyn, is signed up with the N.R.A. under the men's clothing code.

There are over 100 workers there. The fastest operator can only manage to make $12 a week for 40 hours. The worker, Max Levine, in four weeks made the following average for a 40-hour week; $6.69, $7.28, and, for two weeks, $10.15. For no reason at all, he was fired this week.

Levine went to the Unemployed Council for help. Comrade Angell of the Unemployed Committee of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union went to the N.R.A. to see what could be done about it. He was sent around from one dapartment to another. He saw a Mr. Vanderlice, who sent him to Mr. Scanlon at the Custom House, Room 748, where he filed complaint. Little can be expected from the N.R.A. officials.

The Needles Trades Unemployed Council is very active in organizing the unemployed and in arousing the sentiment of the workers against the N.R.A. All workers who have any complaint, are urged to come to the Needle Trades Unemployed Committee and also become registered supporters of the Unemployed Council. The address is 131 W. 28th St., New York City, Telephone Lackawanna 4-8212.

Worker Tells How Easy it is for Boss to Break NRA Promise

(By a Shoe Worker Correspondent)

BOSTON, Mass.—I, a picce worker in the Wesely shoe factory, Boston, am supposed to get $15 a week through the N.R.A. One weekI made $12.50 working my 40 hours. I went to the boss and asked him what the idea was. He said I had a day off, which I did not. I argued with him for a while. He got fresh with me and said if I insisted, I would get fired.

Whenever I do not make $15 a week, whatever shortage there is I had to make believe I had time off. So in order not to lose my job I kept quiet and went back to work. And that's what I found out about the N.R.A.

NOTE:

We publish letters from textile, needle and shoe workers every Friday. Workers in these industries are urged to write us of their conditions of work, and of their struggles to organize. Get the letters to us by Tuesday of each week.

NOTE

Seaman Worker, Milwaukee:

We received your note on the spotter in the Seaman Body Factory. If you can give us more information, we would appreciate it.

Workers' Enemies Exposed

Trthur Brandmark, a member of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, has been expelled from the Communist Party as a counter-revolutionary Trotzkyist. At first, certain expresions and conduct of his were deemed to be merely signs of his political backwardness and confusion, but it was established later that he was acting consciously as a secret agent of the renegade Trotzkyist group charged with carrying on their disruptive work within the Party and the workers' mass organisations.

All workers and workers' organizations are warned against this renegade and disrupter.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Helen Luke

Contributions received to the credit of Helen Luke in her Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive.

Total Wednesday	$ 964.02
Previously recorded	31,693.51
Total to date	$32,657.53

DIST. No. 1	
Bakers Loc 183	5.00
Coin Cards	
T A Bailey	.75
E Johnson	2.00
Coin cards, 1 of	.85
Total Dec. 6	3.40
Total to date	1504.44
DIST. No. 2	
Press League	60.00
D Luboff	2.00
F H Lawrence	5.00
M Estrin	1.70
H Romer	1.00
K C	5.00
H M	1.00
L Tarre	.50
S Rosoff	2.35
J Burns	2.00
Jarouz	.50
Ukrain City Com	
Tacyna	1.00
Cats	.10
Schwaiser	.05
M Schwaiser	.05
Haedrich	.10
D K	.05
A Sobr	.10
Harry	.10
Zwarzck	.25
Natl Com Finnish	
Fed	50.00
A Herbst	.50

Dye House Rank and File Union Members Treat Better

Workers in National Textile Union Get Better Conditions Than Those in U. T. W.

(By a Textile Dye Worker Correspondent)

PATERSON, N. J.—The Weidemann plant of the United Piece Dye Works has signed a contract with the American Federation of Silk Workers (A. F. of L.). However, the night finishing shift and the dye house workers are in the National Textile Workers' Union.

It is simple to see the difference between the A. F. of L. and the N. T. W. U. and leadership in the plant.

First of all, two weeks after the strike was over, the bosses started laying off A. F. of L. men before the N. T. W. U. because they realized that even though we (National) are in the minority, we are (as a rank and file leadership union) more in a position to put up a battle.

Secondly, whereas in the N.T.W.U. departments equal distribution of work is practiced, in the A. F. of L. department this is not done. As a result, most only work two or three days a week in the A. F. of L. department.

Thirdly, whereas in the National departments at a certain agreed time, the night shift changes off with day shift (so that no one has to continually work nights) in the A. F. of L. departments this is not done.

Many Realize A.F.L. Betrayal

Many workers are now realizing that due to the betrayals of our strike by the A. F. of L. (by constantly negotiating with the N.R.A. in Washington and the silk manufacturers association and finally sanding us back under settlements full of promises and loopholes, instead of leading us to win our conditions) we are back under the same conditions with but a slight increase in wages—45c formerly, now 57½ cents per hour.

At least one thing we've succeeded in breaking down—the terrific speed-up. However, we still have many lousy conditions. For instance, we have to go out of our steam-filled room into the winter air (this in our ringing wet clothes) in order to punch out and later in for our half hour lunch. This condition is responsible for many workers catching severe colds. We must demand that this be done away with by having the clock moved in during winter months.

Another thing is the firing ("laying off") of old men on the excuse that there is no work.

Now, since the A. F. of L. is losing ground here, and many are joining the National or simply refusing to pay dues, the A. F. of L. hehchmen have thought up a new scheme. They are now issuing all sorts of leaflets and stickers asking the workers to build an independent United Piece Dye Works Union. One leaflet calls on the workers to vote for four people as officials of this new union that no one has ever seen during the entire strike and they say "if you vote wrong it will be your own fault." There are no other candidates running.

Fellow workers, we have all seen the A. F. of L. betray the dyers, workers and jacquard workers. Now they are repeating this with the broadsilk weavers through secret negotiations with the Mayor's committee. Only by building a strong National Textile Workers Union will we be able to obtain unity and to put speed into building one big militant union in the textile industry.

Worker's Family Donates to "Daily" After Radio Attack

NEW YORK.—The following letter, received with a contribution from E. S., a worker in Philadelphia, to the Daily Worker $40,000 fund, shows how workers answer attacks on the "Daily" by its enemies:

"This contribution was collected among the members of our family a few days ago when we heard on the radio an attack against the Daily Worker by some official of the National American Alliance. He read a whole editorial from the Daily Worker, to 'convince' the people of the danger of the Communist propaganda. We all felt that the best answer to his attack would be a collection among ourselves for our paper, the Daily Worker, so it can go on publishing real working-class news."

Support Inspiring

The support given to the Daily Worker by working-class men and women shows how deeply rooted the "Daily" is in the hearts of the workers.

Workers in many instances give their last pennies to help save the "Daily," as is illustrated by a donation of 26 cents from O. F., Chicago, Ill.

Thomas A. Baily, of Boston, Mass., a Spanish war veteran who lives on a small pension, sent 75 cents. Previously he had sent $2. He calls on war veterans to come to the aid of the Daily Worker.

Celebrating Recognition

Dollars continue to come from workers who celebrate the recognition of the Soviet Union by helping the Daily Worker, the most recent contribution of this kind coming from an anonymous donator in Williamsport, Pa.

"I am not a member of the Communist Party," writes G. L., of Pittsburgh, Pa., sending $2. "I only regret that my contribution cannot be larger." This worker spends much of his time in Central America, but even there he tries to obtain the Daily Worker.

Units Helping

Unit 6, Communist Party, in Rockford, Ill., held a card party at which $5 was raised for the Daily Worker. This is a small unit and it pledges to do even better in the near future for "our good working paper."

Unit 34, Section 15, New York City, with a membership of only 9, has already raised $35 for the "Daily," $10.50 of which was collected at a party at which 40 were present, including Negro workers. Two new recruits for the Party were obtained at this affair by Unit 34 which also took an active part in a rent strike at 999 Freeman.

How to Use "Daily"

H. Hirschorn, Brooklyn, shows how the Daily Worker can be used among workers. A year ago he convinced Robert Nelson, a Negro worker, and Charles Schultz, to read the Daily Worker. He bought extra copies of the "Daily" and continued to give these to both workers. Previous to this neither of the workers had any knowledge of the activities of the Communist Party, but now each worker contributes a dollar to the "Daily," which amount Hirschorn forwarded with a dollar of his own. This is splendid work. If every reader of the "Daily" did this, our circulation would be easily doubled in a short period.

Every reader is asked to do his or her utmost to help put the $40,000 drive over the top by sending a dollar. Units, trade unions, mass organizations, do your share by raising funds, by contributing and rushing the amounts no matter how small, to the Daily Worker, which needs every cent in its present financial emregency.

Total to date	32,657.53

DIST. No. 1	
Bakers Loc 183	5.00
Coin Cards	
T A Bailey	.75
E Johnson	2.00
Coin cards, 1 of	.85
Total Dec. 6	3.40
Total to date	1504.44
DIST. No. 2	
Press League	60.00
D Luboff	2.00
F H Lawrence	5.00
M Estrin	1.70
H Romer	1.00
K C	5.00
H M	1.00
L Tarre	.50
S Rosoff	2.35
J Burns	2.00
Jarouz	.50
Ukrain City Com	
Tacyna	1.00
Cats	.10
Schwaiser	.05
M Schwaiser	.05
Haedrich	.10
D K	.05
A Sobr	.10
Harry	.10
Zwarzck	.25
Natl Com Finnish	
Fed	50.00
A Herbst	.50
E Free	2.00
H Harris	.50
Sec 6	30.00
Lists	
Col by Pone	
1 Onames	.80
Coin Cards	
3 of	2.15
Tag Days	
Sec 3	
Un 16-B	2.32
Un 6-B	.56
Un 1	.10
Un 9	.36
Sec 6	2.34
Sec 1, Un 9	.70
Total Dec. 6	174.35
Tot to date	14721.32
W H Coleman	2.00
Banquet	
S Mussy	.25
S Mandsick	.25
M Mandsick	.50
W Andaucesich	1.00
P Peresak	.25
M Marcus	.50
A Kacer	.25
F Ruis	.05
J Doe	.05
J M Ptuis	.20
N Phillips	.10
A Morits	.10
H Robinson	1.00
M Shanken	.25
E Miles	.75
A Dougardoss	.50
F P Butwile	.10
L Babeska	.05
C Selchockas	.10
A Waakes	.50
C Sabutis	.10
H Hartman	.05
R Salis	.10
D Butville	.10
W Buktyll	.05
A Sinkewics	.10
W Houghton	.25
E Welsh	.10
J Cutri	.25
ZZuppo	.10
S Sherr	.25
A Caruso	.25
J Moocare	.25
H Rhare	.05
Dubow	5.00
Paul	5.00
Passof	3.00
ALDLD	5.00
8 Phila Women's League	3.00
Women's League	
Wynfield	5.00
Office Wkrs Un	2.43
ILGWU Oppos	2.25
Downt W C	2.50
Str Man W C	1.50
Group of Paperhangers	5.25
Downt Women's League	2.00
Ukrain Women's Alliance	5.40
Lith Chorus	2.00
Lith Wkng Women's Alliance	3.00
ALDLD	14.00
City Com Women's League	3.00
Pol W C	2.00
Wkrs Loan Assn	6.00
Unemp Council	4.75
Pro Ges Per	75.00
Rank and File Amal	3.50
NTWIU	7.00
W Phila Women's League	14.50
Arbeiter Gemein	5.00
Chinese Anti-Imp	3.00
Wynnfield Women's League 5	5.00
Br 38-IWO	3.00
Russian 31-IWO	8.50
Br 40	2.50
Br 109	13.50
Br 49	5.00
Br 181	10.00
Br 138	5.00
Br 32	5.00
Olney Un	5.00
Wil Del	4.05
Un 903	3.45
Un 901, Tolson	1.00
Un 3, Wasserman	.31
Frankfort Un	6.35
Un 301	9.11
Un 302	27.00
Un 303	5.00
Un 306	6.00
Un 307	3.46
Un 308	7.16
Un 902	10.71
Un 904	1.16
Un 906	.25
Un 905	4.31
Un 907	2.34
Un 201	5.20
Un 903	3.17
Sec 13	30.97
Sec 1	26.65
Collection	18.90
Starahs	.50
Col box	.74
Monck, box	1.04
G Johnson, box	.39
IWO Br. Beth	10.45
Coin Cards	
4 of	4.40
2 of	1.30
Total	439.48
Banq expens	4.27
Total Dec 6	435.5.
Total to date	2184.23
DIST. No. 4	
Un 9, Buffalo	5.00
Alpine CP	30.00
Coin Cards	
2 of	2.00
Total Dec 6	37.00
Total to date	388.54
DIST. No. 5	
So Slav W C	10.00
Coin Cards	
Candon	3.79
Total Dec 6	13.45
Total to date	761.48
DIST. No. 6	
C M	2.00
C Marchand	1.00
A Poggioni	1.00
A Friend	1.00
United Russian Wkrs Soc	38.77
Ukrian Wkng Women	
Col by M Swist	
8 names	1.00
Col by Zayachuk	
4 names	1.00
Col by Meinyk	
6 names	1.50
Col by Shepliak	.50
Col by Balt	
9 names	1.05
Col by Szarbania	
3 names	.35
Col by Zoubinski	
7 names	1.40
Col by Zidpana	
10 names	3.10
Col by Palsana	.35
Col by Korpoff	
4 names	1.50
Un 1, Erie	2.53
Un 1, Machinski	.55
John	.35
Lawkowics	.35
Un 1	1.13
Offner, 3-45	30.00
Akron	
Un 1	1.55
Un 4	2.45
Un 5	1.95
Un 9	3.35
Un 13	3.35
Un 15	.17
Un 18	4.34
Tag Days	
Un 1, Erie	5.00
Un 2, Erie	4.03
Un 2-34, Cleve	1.61
Un 3-30	1.03
Un 3-34, White	.48
Un 1-17	4.01
Un 3-30	4.01
St Clair Sta	1.19
Canton	23.50
Coin Cards	
M W Farrell	1.75
1 of	.45
Lists	
Col by Foggini	
8 names	1.05
List 26198, Erie	
4 names	1.35
Col by Sihte	
8 names	.80
Total Dec 6	109.22
Total to date	1409.92
DIST. No. 7	
A Kischner	.25
A Juniunas	.10
A Dayton	.10
A Senkus	.35
W. Zvirblys	.10
V Levicki	.10
A Kvrast	.40
J Smith	.10
F Young	.35
N Young	.25
Pol W C	.50
Sec 16, Un 3	.40
Coin Cards	
1 of	1.10
Tag Days	
Grand Rapids	
Sec 10, Un 8	3.24
Sec 10, Un 8	2.43
Sec 10, D W	1.10
Sec 10, Un 3	2.02
Finnish Wkrs C	2.76
Total Dec. 6	21.85
Total to date	1304.87
DIST. No. 8	
J Panscik	1.00
O F	.26
Sec 13	15.00
Un 4, Rock	9.00
Ind Sec	9.83
Coin Cards	
D Simoulis	1.30
O H Walitchek	1.70
O Ovaran	1.70
4 of	1.70
Total Dec 6	51.48
Total to date	2814.22
DIST. No. 9	
Un 4, Minn	3.00
Total Dec 6	3.00
Total to date	360.73
DIST. No. 11	
F Witty, Gleason	1.00
Total Dec 6	1.00
Total to date	114.29
DIST. No. 12	
Sec 4	2.00
Sec 1, Un 9	.40
Sec 1, Un 9-A	.80
Sec 1, Un 1	1.10
Rainier Val Un	1.07
Norwood Un	4.00
Everson Un	1.97
Sec 7, Un 1	6.00
Juneau Un	75.00
Fairbanks	1.00
Sec 13, Powars	1.74
Rainier Val Un	1.88
Book Store	2.18
So Ballard UCL	2.88
Tag Days	
Se cl	12.96
Total Dec 6	115.66
Total to date	1078.21
DIST. No. 13	
Anon	15.00
Col by Van Riper	.50
Orcisger	1.00
Total Dec 6	16.50
Total to date	3008.94
DIST. No. 15	
	1.50
	.90
Johnson	1.50
Burbs	1.10
Total Dec 6	5.00
Total to date	291.19
DIST. No. 16	
Coin Cards	
1 of	.35
Total Dec 6	.35
Total to date	21.45
DIST. No. 17	
Coin Cards	
1 of	.75
Total Dec 6	.75
Total to date	60.00

Letters from Our Readers

UP TO THEIR OLD TRICKS

Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor:

On August 2nd, 1921, the Chicago Tribune published a long article about the terror in Russia. It starts out: "The Tribune presents a hitherto unpublished photograph of the riots in Moscow a few weeks ago when 200 persons were killed by the Soviet leaders' machine guns," etc. The above mentioned photograph's headwriting was: "They ask bread and receive bullets."

Now it came to pass that the Federated Press knew the story about hat photograph, so they called the editors of the Tribune for thus misleading the public. The next day the Tribune had to come across with its "Beg your pardon" which party read: "The Tribune now regrets to learn that this photograph is a misrepresentation and that, in fact, it is several years old. It was printed in the rotrograyure section of this paper on November 4, 1917. It was, in fact, a street scene in Petrograd during the war. The Tribune apologizes for unintentionally imposing this invention on its readers."

Lest We Forget.

As these things happened twelve years ago the "Tribune" took it for granted that the public had forgotten all about that incident. In last Sunday's Tribune, (Nov. 12th) there appear two pages of reading matter and photographs about Russia, way back from Ivan III to the present time. It seems to be a short, impartial sketch of the history of Russia, but when it comes to the present time, the paper reverts to the same old lying, slandering and misleading tactics again.

"The terror was to come later, when the scared Bolshevik chiefs, seeing shadows everywhere, laid back their ears and reverted to the jungle law of self-preservation." On one side of the column from which this is quoted appears a picture with dead bodies strewn around on the ground.

What picture is it? It is the same old picture for which the Tribune had to apologize on Aug. 3rd, 1921. The same old picture they printed on Nov. 2, 1917. The same old picture we find in the book, "The Russian Bolshevik Revolution" by Prof. E. A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin, written right after the revolution. The picture is on page 168, with a description of the events leading to the November revolution.

WAR VETERAN TELLS HOW HE BECAME A "RED"

Comrades:

Prior to July, 1932, I was a great reader of capitalist newspapers and literature. From reading the bunk in their papers I feared the Reds. They sure had my mind poisoned. One day in July, 1932, I was on my way from Staten Island to Manhattan. On the ferry I picked up a Daily Worker lying on one of the seats. The paper was so interesting that I visited 17 newstands to get a copy; but none was to be gotten.

October, 1932, I was walking along Richmond Avenue and saw a speaker on platform where I stopped to listen, and that is where the Red scare was driven out of me. I joined the I.L.D. From then on, after getting acquainted as to where I could get old Daily Workers, I made trips to the city and brought back 20 to 25 at a time which I left on seats of ferry boat, bus, train, library, post office and from house to house.

Saturday I was in the I.L.D. office where I found hundreds of copies of the July "Labor Defender." I took about 15 copies, which I left on seats in elevated train, ferry and bus. Then I would move to another seat and watch results. Everyone was picked up, looked over and not left on seats like ordinary newspapers.

Old literature should not be thrown out, but every class conscious worker should carry several copies in pocket and leave a copy in subway trains or wherever he or she travels. Americans are in a great habit of picking up literature in trains, etc., while traveling. This will help advertise our cause even if people do not subscribe right away. Same with subscribers. Pass all to other workers.

My reason for writing this is I am a native born American, was a Catholic, been a member of Veterans of Foreign Wars, Y.M.C.A. and A. F. of L. and know how the fear of Reds was put in me and not so easy to swing over.

The day I picked the Daily on the ferry, the bold headline aroused my attention. After reading I got interested. Then came a desire to read more copies.

After reading several copies the Red scare was driven out of me, I had enough courage to stop and listen to a speaker on the soap box which gave me more courage.—J. K.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger

Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

H. M.	$ 1.00
Anna Herbst	.30
C. N., Cleveland	3.00
Emil Free	2.00
Henrietta Harris	.50
Anonymous, Phoenix	15.00
A. Kirshner	.25
F. Witty, Larson, N. D.	1.00
Previous total	$397.78
Total to date	$430.83

CLASSIFIED

COMRADE to share modern 2-room apartment. Call Sunday 594 W. 159th St., Apt. 5E, W. Y. C.

TO SHARE well furnished room, all conveniences, very reasonable; Washington Heights section 319 Audubon Ave. Apt. 3c, near 176th St.

NOTICE

LOST. Will the comrade who found the portfolio at the Repertory Theatre on Tuesday evening, Dec. 5th, return it to H. E. Briggs, 799 Broadway, Room 538.

PARTY LIFE

Some Misconceptions in The Recruiting Campaign

An Excerpt from the Organizational Bulletin of the Salt Lake City Section of the C. P.

"Many members seem to have a misunderstanding regarding recruiting new members into the Party. They think it obligatory that a worker must first become active in a mass organization BEFORE they can join the Party.

THIS IS NOT SO. According to that idea mass organizations such as the Unemployed Council, I. L. D., Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, etc., must exist BEFORE the Party—when it is the Party members who take the initiative in creating such mass organizations.

"In struggles carried on by mass organizations (under leadership and guidance of the Party through its fractions) we should concentrate on winning the best fighters, the most active, sacrificing and intelligent workers for the Party. But this DOES NOT mean that we are to exclude workers from the Party, that do not first become active and join our mass organizations. The mass organizations have a limited program of daily demands. Many workers are not attracted to these because for some reason they are not interested in these issues.

"Our main task is to establish the Party in the industries, factories and shops—among the unemployed workers. In the coal fields we have a mass organization—the National Miners' Union—that will attract the miners in that industry, and out of the N. M. U. we recruit the best members into the Party. But what Revolutionary Unions do we have in Salt Lake, Ogden or Provo in which to first organize the employed workers? None. **It is therefore obvious that by applying as a rule that no worker can join the Party without first becoming active in a mass organization would exclude the most important group of workers from the Party — the employed workers.** Here our task is to bring the most class-conscious workers into the Party and for a shop unit. Then the task of the shop unit will be to organize the workers into a Revolutionary Union, if they are unorganized, and to lead struggles for improved conditions. If the workers are organized in the A. F. of L., the task of the shop unit is to build a revolutionary opposition within the A. F. of L. During the struggles more members should be recruited into the Party.

"We cannot be too mechanical in our approach to the masses."

* * *

NOTE BY EDITOR

The comrades of the Salt Lake City Section are to be commended for their Org. Bulletin, from which the above extract is taken. The Bulletin concretely tackles all of the problems confronting the sections, with practical suggestions to the comrades engaged in carrying out the work.

In regard to the misconceptions in the recruiting campaign, we agree in part with the above article. However it is our opinion that the writer of the article also approaches the question mechanically. It is true that it is not obligatory that a worker must first become active in a mass organization before he can join the arty. But we would like to ask the Salt Lake City Section why there are no revolutionary unions in Salt Lake, Ogden or Provo in which the employed workers can be organized. We cannot counterpose the question of the union and the Party, and state categorically that one or the other must be organized first. There is no doubt that the workers can be recruited more readily for an economic organization, i. e.—the union, and while this does not mean that we should wait until we have unions organized before we recruit employed workers into the Party, it does mean that we should, with all our energy, strive to organize the unions in the shops. The absence of shop organizations (unions, groups, committees) in these cities, means the absence of shop work. The organization of the revolutionary unions, and of revolutionary opposition groups in the A. F. of L. must go hand in hand with the building of the Party.

* * *

Resolution Adopted at Enlarged District Committee Meeting, Communist Party, on Oct. 28 and 29, District Six:

This enlarged District Committee meeting endorses the resolution of the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee and recognizes that its characterization of the work in the Cleveland District is correct.

We recognize that the main cause of our lagging behind, despite a few advances in trade union and unemployed work, which indicate possibilities rather than a basis for satisfaction, have been correctly emphasized in the Central Committee resolution. An additional reason has been the weakness of the District leadership during the past period to carry effectively into life the Open Letter.

We pledge—recognizing the nearness of imperialist war, particularly against the Soviet Union, growth of fascism and the growing offensive of the capitalist class (N. R. A., etc.)—to take full advantage of the growing possibilities for work and establish solid ties with the workers in the steel, metal and rubber industries through building the revolutionary unions, Party, Y. C. L. and Daily Worker in the course of developing and leading the mass struggles of the workers on the basis of their everyday demands.

We pledge to correct the weaknesses of our work among the Negro masses and to develop mass struggles for Negro rights.

Only in this way will we be successful in deepening the understanding of the masses concerning the revolutionary way out of the crisis. As a part of all our activities, we must build the Party, especially among the employed workers, as the only guarantee of consolidating our work among the masses.

The Plenum endorses the organizational changes with reference to the Party leadership in the District Committee proposed by the Central Committee.

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

With an excerpt from the Communist Manifesto as a basis, we have made a few remarks concerning the "role of women in the revolutionary movement." There is also the question of our attitude and methods in rearing our children: Does the Manifesto throw any light on this subject also? Yes, I think so. Consider the remark: "Do you charge us with wanting to stop the exploitation of children by their parents? To this crime we plead guilty."

Oho! So we exploit our children! Do we? Sad to say, we do. So what is our revolutionary duty in this respect? To stop exploiting our kids? Yes—but obviously we cannot stop it completely under capitalism.

What, for example, of the case of a family that is practically dependent on the earnings of a child newsboy or bootblack; shall they go hungry by stopping his work? No. But their only only justification is a constant, militant fight for relief and unemployment insurance.

Another Kind of Exploitation

The exploitation of our kids can be stopped to some extent, and it appears to me that this in itself will liquidate some of our problems in dealing with them, for we will cease to demand, then, many things which we might otherwise insist on, unthinkingly, because it is traditonal.

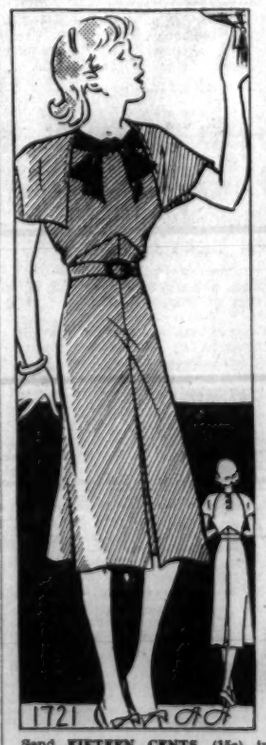
I want to stress that there is a form of exploitation that can be stopped even now, within the confines of the capitalist system. I mean the emotional exploitation, the using of a child by the parent as a source of entertainment and personal satisfaction.

Concretely: don't, on the one hand, storm around the house about the "mess" a kid makes with his paints, clippings, etcetera, and then turn around and brag to the neighbors about his artistic productions. Don't force a young child to recite for company. (Asking is one thing—insisting is another.) Don't force your child to overexert himself to attain high grades in school just to cover yourself with glory. (Some people mature mentally more slowly than others. It's no disgrace.) Don't fondle a child too much just because you enjoy it. The list of such practices is almost endless.

There are other remarks to make later on, regarding the prime duty of providing a child with something with which to occupy his time, thought, and energy. Fancy, ready-made toys are sometimes less useful than other things for this purpose.

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

Pattern 1721 is available in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16. Sizes 12 takes 2 1-2 yards 36 inch fabric and 3-4 yard 3 1-2 inch ribbon.



Send **FIFTEEN CENTS** (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker, Pattern Department, 243 West 17th St., New York City.

PROF. SCOTT NEARING

WILL LECTURE ON

"What is Happening in the U.S.A., Germany, and the U.S.S.R."

SATURDAY, DEC. 9th

BROWNSVILLE LABOR LYCEUM

219 Sackman Street — Brooklyn

AUSPICES

AMERICAN YOUTH Club

In Advance 20c - At Door 25c

Tompkins Square 6-9120

Caucasian Restaurant

"KAVKAZ"

Russian and Oriental Kitchen

BANQUETS AND PARTIES

339 East 14th Street New York City

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

EFFECT OF GENERAL DISEASES ON THE EYE

(Continued)

Hysteria exhibits a large number of varied eye complaints, usually referred to only one eye. In NEURASTHENIA, the patient complains of pain in or around the eyes, aggravated by mental or close work, fatigue or prolonged reading and writing. Everybody has observed the close relation between the eyes and the nose. In ordinary colds, hay fever, sinus trouble, inflammation of the adenoids and in tooth abcesses the eyes are almost invariably affected. In mastoiditis followed by sinus thrombosis we observe "choked disc." When that part of the inner ear known as the labyrinth is abnormal or the body equilibrium is interfered with, a peculiar movement of the eyeballs is observed (when the patient is turned in a revolving chair), known as nystagmus.

Disease of the pituitary gland causes a characteristic loss of vision in one-half of the visual field of each eye. The margins of the orbits and the skin of the lids are thickened in that disturbance of the gland known as acromegaly or giantism.

When the thyroid gland does not function properly, the eyelids are swollen; the puffed up face of the cretin is well known. When the thyroid is too active we have the staring, bulging eyes known as exophthalmos; the upper lid is unable to follow the eyeball when the patient looks downward (Von Graefes Sign), winking is imperfect and other ocular complications may be present, such as ulceration and even destruction of the eyeball.

Finally, in diseases of the stomach and intestines, the eyes are frequently affected. Individuals suffering from dyspepsia and chronic gastric troubles are obliged to change their glasses quite often. In diseases of the liver, particularly in certain forms of gall-bladder disease, the jaundice makes its first appearance in the eye as a canary-yellow discoloration of the sclera

WHAT A WORLD!

By Joseph Freeman

Poems Based on Workers' Letters

Washington, D. C.

I am a hotel worker, serving
Rich food to the rich, myself
Eating worms. Yes, worms. Worms
Move on the meat they give the workers
In some of these hell-holes called hotels,
And the meat is black from decay.
Once I was working in the restaurant
Of Atlantic City's best hotel.
I will never forget that one afternoon
When I counted twelve worms
Moving across the ham I was supposed to eat.
I put that cold decayed ham into a napkin;
I went to the private office of the director.
I showed it to him, I showed him the twelve worms
And told him to eat them himself,
And I quit my job.
Later I saw a movie called Potemkin,
Where the sailors were given meat with worms,
And they threw their officers into the sea,
And took control of the ship themselves;
My heart went out to those sailors;
They had the right idea.

* * *

Flint City Jail, Mich.

As a metal finisher in Dept. 120
Of the Murray Body plant, Detroit,
I worked an average of three months a year.
That's all I was fairly sure of,
I couldn't be sure of hours or pay.
We worked all hours of the day,
Ten, twelve, or sometimes fourteen hours a day.
And for these long hours I got from $35 to $60 a month.
The boss refused to tell us what the hourly rate was.
"Never mind the rate," he said.
"If you don't keep your mouth shut
I'll hire some one who does.
A lot of men are walking the streets.
I can get all the men I want."
My wages could not buy enough food for my wife and family,
And pay the rent, and buy the least clothes.
I worked three months a year.
My wife and children had to double up with relatives;
I went to work on a farm
Bouncing around from place to place.
Finally the farmer let me go;
He was too poor himself to carry me any longer.
I wandered into this jungle of a city, Flint, Mich.
I wandered around from Chevrolet to Buick,
From Buick to Fisher Body begging for a job.
Nothing doing. I was broke, starving,
No place to sleep.
Now the Flint police have locked me up
For vagrancy. The bosses let you starve;
The judges make starving a crime,
The cops lock you up
For the crime of having no place to sleep.
Here I am in the Flint City jail,
I told my story to the man in the next cell,
Arrested for demonstrating against the bosses.
The man in the next cell said:
"You're not the only one.
How long will the workers put up with these conditions?
Join the Auto Workers Union.
Don't be a slave all your life."

* * *

New York, N. Y.

I thought there was no Santa Claus,
But there seems to be,
And you don't have to wait till Xmas.
We got a fine present on Thanksgiving Day
From the N. Y. Central Railroad,
Which laid off 75 men from Harmon to New York.
I remember a few weeks ago
A newspaper said the N. Y. Central
Was going to take on more men.
So now you can see what a humbug the New Deal is.
The men who haven't been fired
Are working only ten to thirteen days a month.
Just enough to starve, for surely
Nobody can live on that money,
Especially with a wife and children.
I've been thinking if you don't want the bosses
To push you and your family into the grave
You've got to stand up and fight like hell.

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

Contributions received to the credit of Michael Gold in his Socialist competition with Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

F. H. Lawrence	$ 5.00
Previous total	494.11
TOTAL TO DATE	$499.11

Young Southern Textile Strike Leader Describes A.F.L. Role in NRA Betrayal of Workers

Decision by Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board Legalizes Slave Conditions

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. — Zilla Hawes, a young revolutionary school teacher, who is leading hundreds of southern textile strikers, told me a story today—one of the clearest and most complete cases of the betrayal of workers under the New Deal that I have yet encountered.

"It's tough how we take it at every turn under the N.R.A.," she said, "but one thing is certain: nothing could teach us faster that our only 'out' is the revolutionary way than the very disillusioning experiences we're having when we rally around N.R.A. promises."

Decision Legalizes Old Conditions

In her hands was a decision by the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board. It declared the strike of about 1,000 at the Brookside Cotton Mill in Knoxville, Tenn., "off." It didn't mention the speed-up and stretch-out that drove the employees to strike, nor the piece-work wages which actually reduced the average pre-code wage of $16 to $12 a week, nor union leaders who were blacklisted before the strike began, nor the Ku Klux Kanism that had terrified the strikers and yet caused them to close ranks and fight harder.

"The decision really simply legalizes the situation that existed on the day the strike began," Zilla Hawes observed.

"Will the workers accept it?" I asked. "I notice that the decision says it is rendered 'under agreement of record by representatives of both employers and employees.'"

Struck Despite U.T.W. Order

"That statement is based solely on the fact that one United Textile (A. F. of L.) Union leader said, before anyone knew what the decision would be, that he thought it would be accepted. The strike was called in the first place despite a United Textile order not to do it. How many will go back to work, now, I don't know. But I am sure of this—that every one will realize it is a rank betrayal."

The decision is almost identical with another by the Board, declaring the strike of the 3,500 employees of the Horse Creek Valley section of South Carolina is "off."

Under the Cotton Code

"Brookside employes started organizing themselves last May," Zilla Hawes related. "They asked for a U.T.W. charter on July 15, just two days before the cotton code went into effect. Then the stretch-out started in every department. Weavers who had worked 16 to 20 looms were jumped to 30 to 42 looms; spinners who had worked two frames got three; slasher hands were classified as helpers and were paid their lower wages though they continued to do even more of the same work. The actual piece-work wages under the code were so reduced that top-weavers who had earned $23 a week began to earn around $14. Those who had been earning the average of $16 couldn't even earn the $12 minimum provided by the code—the company announced it would 'give' them two dollars because the reduced wage actually came to $10!

"By Oct. 9, Brookside was 70 per cent organized, and had elected floor committees. An executive committee was sent to A. L. Emery, agent in charge for the employers, to demand that he deal with the floor committees in regard to the stretchout. He refused. Again on Oct. 19, the committee went to Emery. He said, 'We're operating under the code 100 per cent and wont even talk about it. Later the management indicated it would talk if the employes were organized 100 per cent—but by this time the organizers were already being eased out. Fred Laugherty, treasurer of the union, was told his services were not needed any more. The whole card room, in which he worked, struck at once, and Laugherty was taken back. Three months later the mill 'ran his job out'—completed the work his machine was handling and stopped operating it. The same thing happened to Ernst Knipe, vice-president of the union, and to several other leaders. It was then they offered to talk if the employes organized 100 per cent."

Asked to Help Organization

It was then J. R. Coope, local U.T.W. organizer, asked Zilla Hawes to help organize the mill. She did it in addition to her regular job of teaching labor economics in the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn. At this revolutionary institution on a mountain farm near Chattanooga, five teachers, headed by Myles Horton, are instructing about 100 adults and children in the vital history and outlook of the class struggle. For "laboratory work," these students actually join in militant struggles. One of the students got in a good deal of this, since she was actually a striking Brookside worker. Miss Hawes, who became a Socialist Party member at Vassar College, now directs her own and her students' efforts toward specific revolutionary struggles, and doesn't hesitate to say that there's wide sympathy among them for Communist leadership, although the school has no political affiliation.

"By the time we were 80 per cent organized at Brookside, the management began circulating a semi-yellow dog agreement, binding the workers to 'co-operate with the management,'" she continued. "Several who didn't sign were fired. On Nov. 6, we sent the executive committee to the management, and again they refused to deal with us. So we called for a strike vote. It passed overwhelmingly. The United endorsed the strike, but as soon as we voted for it, we received a wire from them, saying 'George Berry wants to investigate—hold up your strike.'

Strike-Breaker Is Labor Rep.

"It was too late. The employers had sent grievances to the National Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board back in October, and we had never received one word of response—except that the circulation of the yellow-dog agreement indicated someone had tipped off the management that something serious was happening. George Berry is the 'labor' representative on the Board—Berry, the avowed strike-breaker, who personally hired scabs to kill the valiant New York pressmen's strike of 1923 and many others. The chairman of the Board is Robert W. Bruere, former associate editor of the Survey-Graphic, who has written many learned treatises on the benefits of company-unionism.

"Well, 900 of the 1,000 employes stayed out on Nov. 20 and are still out. In two days 200 strike-breakers were in the mill, making a pretense of keeping it working. We formed a picket line. They got a court injunction. We picketed anyway. They arrested about two dozen of us, holding me and Coope for contempt. We tried to negotiate through the Regional Labor Board at Atlanta. They refused to act without Berry's permission and he refused to grant it. Finally we were summoned before a hearing in Washington. We had just $100 in our treasury. We had to vote to spend $60 for the trip. We told our story—and this is the decision."

The Horse Creek strikers were tricked to Washington three times. In addition to local police, the state's highway patrolmen were sent against them, and highway trucks were used to gather up strike-breakers.

Miss Hawes went back to Bruere today and asked him how about recognition of the union, re-employment of the leaders fired before the strike began and other labor demands ruthlessly ignored in the decision.

"Little girl," Bruere said, "you don't know the cotton code. Read it, and you'll see that it provides that you can appeal to the state Cotton Textile Relations Board."

The one labor representative on the state board is Robert Cook of Chattanooga—and he has publicly announced he is unable to serve because he can't pay the expense involved.

"There's one thing all the government and the A. F. of L. leaders are doing for us, however," Miss Hawes added bitterly. "They're giving us a real opportunity to understand the class content of the New Deal."

Robert Keith

Who plays one of the principal roles in "Peace on Earth," the Theatre Union's anti-war play at the Civic Repertory Theatre.

MUSIC

"Norma" To Be Given By Chicago Opera Tonight

"Norma" will be presented by the Chicago Opera this evening at the Hippodrome with Radaelli, Sorvina, Ruisi and Leskaya. Baccolini will conduct. "The Barber of Seville" will be given on Saturday matinee, "La Traviata," Saturday evening and "Rigoletto" Sunday night.

The new English Singers will give the first of their scheduled programs this Sunday afternoon at Town Hall. The other two concerts will be given on Dec. 17 and Dec. 24.

TUNING IN

NEW YORK.—The Workers Shorts Wave Club announces the following report from their members who have received short-wave stations on their receivers.

Comrade S. Garfield of Brooklyn, who has a two-tube batter receiver (short-wave), that he himself built, received Cuba, EAQ, Madrid, Spain; VE-9GW, Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada.

Comrade F. Maas of the Bronx, New York City, who has a seven-tube A.C. receiver, which he built, received: VFN, Nassau, Bahamas; DJC, Zeesen, Germany; GSA, Daventry, England; RV59, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; YV1BC, Caracas, Venezuela; G6RX, Ruby, England; PSK, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; KWY, Dixon, Cal., U.S.A.; KEQ, Kauhuku, Hawaii; DJB, Zeesen, Germany; FYA, Pontoise, France; WNC, Hialeah, Fla., U.S.A.; HJY, Bogota, Colombia; EAQ, Madrid, Spain, and many others.

RV59, Moscow, U.S.S.R., on Sunday from 4 to 6 p.m., E.S.T. This station comes in regularly every Sunday, loud and clear most of the time. The program consists mostly of speeches in different languages. At 5 p.m., E.S.T., the program ends with the International.

Comrade Milman of the Bronx, N. Y., using a home made two-tube battery receiver (short wave) received: DJD, Zeesen, Germany; GSC, Daventry, England; EAQ, Madrid, Spain; VE9GW, Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada; RV59, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Comrade Milman also, using his Scott All-Wave receiver, picked up RV59, Sundays, from 4 to 6 p.m. EST. Every 15 minutes the announcer of RV59 says: "Hello—Hello — Moskva Calling." This idea was started only recently. We believe this was made possible through the efforts of the "Workers Short-Wave Club" to have the Moscow station repeating its location. In the near future we hope to have RV59 announce its call letters regularly, as should be done.

Last week short wave reception was pretty bad, but the powerful Moscow station came in pretty well.

The headquarters of the Workers Short Wave Club are at 448 Claremont Pkwy., Bronx, N. Y. All inquiries will be gladly answered.

* * *

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Shirley Howard, Songs; Jesters Trio
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Circus Days—Sketch
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Concert Orch.; Jessica Dragonette, Soprano; Male Quartet; Sports—Grantland Rice
9:00—Lyman Orch.; Frank Munn, Tenor
9:30—Lee Wiley Songs; Young Orch.
10:00—First Nighter—Drama
10:30—Lum and Abner Friday Night Sociable
11:00—The Lively Arts—John Erskine, Author
11:15—Davis Orch.
11:30—Denny Orch.
12:00—Ralph Kirbery, Songs
12:05 A. M.—Weems Orch.
12:30—Sosnick Orch.

* * *

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—Sword of Fate—Sketch
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—Wine Broadcast
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, Songs
8:30—Maverick Jim—Sketch
9:00—Variety Musicale
10:00—Blubber Bergman—Sketch
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Hasken Trio
10:45—Organ Music; Stanley Meehan, Tenor
11:00—Weather Report
11:02—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Nelson Orch.
12:00—Lane Orch.

* * *

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Three Musketeers—Sketch
7:30—Potash and Perlmutter
7:45—To Be Announced
8:00—Walter Keefe, Comedian; Ethel Shutta, Songs; Nestor Orch.
8:30—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
9:00—Leah Ray, Songs; Harris Orch.
9:30—Phil Baker, Comedian; Shield Orch.; Male Quartet; Nell Sisters, Songs
10:00—The Iron Master—Bennett Chapple, Narrator
10:00—Mario Cozzi, Baritone
10:45—To Be Announced
11:00—Three Seamps, Songs
11:15—Stars in the Autumn—Dr. Robert H. Baker
11:00—Martin Orch.
12:00—Calloway Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Lowe Orch.

* * *

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Myra and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Travelers Ensemble
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Vivien Ruth, Songs
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—March of Time
9:00—Philadelphia Orch., Leopold Stokowski, Conductor
9:15—Tommy McLaughlin, Baritone; Kostelanetz Orch.; Vera Van, Songs
9:30—All-American Football Show; With Christy Walsh; Speaker, Lieut. Gar Davidson, Army Coach
10:00—Olsen and Johnson, Comedians; Sosnick Orch.
10:30—News Reports
10:45—Gladys Rice, Soprano; Concert Orch.
11:15—Boswell Sisters, Songs
11:30—Jones Orch.
12:00—Little Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Reisman Orch.
1:00—Hopkins Orch.

Dimitroff Faces Goebbels

True Story by an American Seaman

By E. L.

THE streets were filled with brown uniforms. It was Thursday night, November the ninth, the tenth anniversary of Hitler's Munich Putsch. The men in brown uniform in the street seem to form into much the same types. Many were young men in very spick and span brown uniforms bedecked with swastikas and ribbons. Their young faces taut with their importance, they marched alone, together, in groups down the streets, looking neither to the left nor the right nor at anyone but looking straight ahead. The other half of the Nazis were elderly fellows, heavy jowled, big bellies, marching heavily with their wives and families following behind. You knew that they believed their wives belonged in the kitchen and they in the role of the heavy master of the house. The brown shirts didn't seem unusually happy; to show their uniforms seemed the limit of joy for them.

The German comrade with me snorted in disgust. "Watch them, look one of them in the eye. He can't look you in the eye." A young fellow came down the street. We looked at him squarely in the face. He twisted his face our way for a moment then shiftily look away. My comrade snorted again, "I told you. Let's get out of here. Come on up to the house and we'll listen in on Moscow."

Workers' neighborhood. Squat worn houses, dilapidated. Up two flights of stairs and Max opened the door facing us. Two rooms, kitchen and bedroom. He and his wife lived here. No children. They were existing on ten marks a week. No room for children.

On the kitchen table was a radio. Max hung my coat up and his wife offered to make coffee. Max fiddled with the dials. Crashes, buzzing, snatches of voices, music. Then a settling around a station. A clear man's voice speaking in clear German.

"That's Moscow!" said Frau Tish. She leaned over the radio to hear better. I was a bit self-consciously the guest, and thought that perhaps these German comrades had invited the American comrade up to give an exhibition of their revolutionary fervor. But not this. Quite easily they had forgotten me, now that Moscow was speaking. I can't understand German. I did not have to. The place, a German workers' two rooms; the time, Fascist Germany, and this night, streets filled with a Nazi holiday. Quiet up here and the radio, the listening Herr and Frau Tish. Tish is not their name, of course. The Nazi organization in New York would copy the name and send it to their German bureau and some cold night in Hamburg a big car filled with police and storm troopers would make a raid. And then torture and concentration camp for Herr and Frau Tish. Not a long ways to Fascist Germany. Five and a half days on a fast ship to all these forces, and here in New York now we are intimately affected by and affecting what's going on in Germany.

* * *

THE heat in the kitchen from the little stove, the voice droning away, I was a bit drowsy. I awoke with the fresh high-toned voice of a woman sounding in the kitchen. "Rot Front . . . Rot Front," she cried strongly.

"Turn it lower!" said Herr Tish, I echoed his words silently. But his wife very casually turned it lower. With goodness knows who listening in, from some surrounding apartment, and to know you are listening in on Moscow is a very serious offense. But I've noticed before the casual strong courage of these German working women. Not more than their husbands, their sons, but equal to it.

"They'll play the Internationale in a minute, but first they broadcast the chimes of the Kremlin." said Frau Tish. A brief period of silence over the radio. We waited expectantly, I tensely. Then a deep brassy booming, a play of notes up and down the scale, the heavy deep booming, yet musical, chimes. Miniature in the little kitchen, yet you could feel and see the cold clear Moscow night with the Kremlin chimes booming over the new workers' quarters, their cleanliness, their new healthy workers.

Romance right now was alive in this little German kitchen. How close the Soviet Union with its growth, its new life was. How stark, starving Germany with its movement downward with starvation under the press, the battering of the workers under Fascism.

Yet the Kremlin chimes booming low in the kitchen made it all seem heading alright, pain, fear, misery now—but coming out of it, a Soviet Germany. Quick upon the Kremlin chimes as they died away came the **Internationale.** It seemed very loud, very clear. We listened silently. We hear it in our unit meetings, our demonstrations, our marches in the States. And here, a thousand miles away under totally different surface surroundings, different looking buildings, streets, dress of the people. Yet here hunger and misery, a proletariat. And we three all felt as deeply the playing of the Internationale but perhaps Frau and Herr Tish felt it a little more deeply, they certainly have gone through more and are preparing for more than we in the States are right now.

* * *

WE talked awhile, turning music on the radio. Frau Tish monkeyed with the dial. A man's voice speaking. Frau Tish listened. Her face suddenly lit up. "Dimitroff is going to speak. . . . Dimitroff!" Her husband spun around on his chair where he was lounging. "Dimitroff . . . Dimitroff."

Their quick reaction had left me a bit upset. The name Dimitroff. The trial. The Bulgarian Communist who was raising the devil with the Nazi court of the Reichstag burning. We listened.

Herr Tish translated for awhile. Goebbels was going to question Dimitroff. The trial was being broadcast. A swift voice spun out in German. "Goebbels," said Herr Tish. A moment's silence, then a deep voice speaking very slow. It was apparent even to my ear that it was very bad German being spoken. "That's Dimitroff," said Herr Tish.

For a few minutes Herr Tish translated. Dimitroff was giving them hell again. He just answered Goebbels' questioning with the most courageous, brilliant answers. Goebbels spun out his fast fine German again. I could understand from Goebbels' tone that he was ridiculing Dimitroff's poor German, and attempting to pull over his audience with his own speaking of German. Herr and Frau Tish were now so enwrapped they were not translating, leaning close over the radio to get every word. The slow picking of words, the deep brave voice of Dimitroff. In the very den of the Nazis. They could murder him at their leisure if they were angry enough, they only sought to beat themselves to the point where they had the courage to murder Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff, Taneff. They fear the mass reprisals if they do.

So they put them up in a court and try to frame them. But they are not even clever. Rather, they are clever, but being clever still makes them unable to score with the masses when they are face to face with more honest, men who are more intelligent and have only to expose the true conditions. Goering, angered at Dimitroff's calm facing of him at the trial several weeks ago, told Dimitroff he would have to watch out or he, Goering, would get him when he got out of jail. Fine fellow. When Goering entered the court, the entire courtroom stood up and saluted him. The entire courtroom with the exception of the prisoners. And the prisoner Dimitroff made an ass out of Goering, the great man of the Nazis, side-kick to Herr Adolf.

* * *

THE voices continued . . . Goebbels . . . then Dimitroff. I couldn't forget for a moment where I was. The brown uniformed Nazis parading in the streets. The workers' misery. The upsurge in the last few weeks in the work of the Party. And the Nazi leader with his armed flunkeys trying to cow the workers' leader, Dimitroff. And I felt like laughing or yelling with the sure, quiet way the workers' leader expressed the feelings of the German workers, despite torture, despite murder, despite his sufferings.

WHAT'S ON

Friday

OPEN FORUM, Harold Hickerson on "The Development of Fascism," at German Workers Club, 79 E. Tenth st., at 8:30 P. M.

"THERE IS NO LYNCHING IN THE SOVIET UNION," lecture by Margaret Cowl at the Labor Temple, 14th St. near 2nd Ave., at 8:30 P. M. Auspices Downtown Br. F. S. U. Admission 15c.

MASS SCOTTSBORO Protest Meeting at the Aguerria Methodist Church, 234 Morris Ave. (160th St.), at 8:30 P. M.

"MEDICINE in the Future Order of Society," lecture by Dr. Martin, at Vegetarian Workers Club, 220 E. 14th St.

OPEN FORUM on "Will the Civil Works Program solve the Unemployment Problem," under auspices of American Youth Federation, 20 St. Marks Place, at 8:30 P. M.

DISCUSSION "The Menace of War and Fascism," John Strachey, Fenner Brockway, Dr. Israel Goldstein at Mecca Temple, 130 W. 56th st., at 8 P. M. Auspices American League Against War and Fascism.

OPEN MEETING, STEVE KATOVIS BR. I. L. D., at 13 E. Third St., at 8 P. M. Lecture every Sunday.

RED SPARKS A. C. members will have a very urgent meeting in their new club rooms, 64 Second Ave., at 8 o'clock sharp. Every member is requested to come.

"NATIONALISM AND MUSIC," a discussion between Oscar Thompson, music critic, N. Y. Evening Post and Henry Cowell, composer, Charles Seegel, chairman at Pierre Degeyter Club, 5 e. 19th St. Admission 25c.

OPEN MEETING of Educational Committee Film and Photo League at 114 Lexington Ave., at 8:30 P. M. (Visitors invited.

LECTURE ON "MARXIST'S LITERATURE" by Philip Rhav at Tremont Progressive Club, 860 E. Tremont Ave., at 8:30 P. M.

I. L. W. O. 231 will hold a regular meeting and lecture at 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave. Admission free

PROFESSOR OAKLY JOHNSON will lecture on "Relation of the Chinese People to Japan's Attack on the Soviet Union" at the Prospect Workers Center, 1157 So. Boulevard. Admission 10c for non-members 15c.

HOUSE PARTY and entertainment given by Council 33 in Dr. B. Goodmans home, 600 Mace Ave., Bronx. Adm. 15c. Proceeds for Freiheit.

MARLETON WORKERS CLUB, 2005 7th Ave., Brooklyn, is having a membership meeting and Question Box, at 8:30 P. M.

MASS MEETING to fight the high cost of living, at Jerome Workers Hall, 1309 College Ave. cor. 169th St.

LECTURE on "Germany Under Hitler," by Maria Halberstadt at the Progressive Workers Culture Club, Sumner cor. DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN Medical Unit of W. I. R. House Party, Dancing and entertainment at 1439 St. John's Pl. near Utica Ave. Admission 50c.

Saturday

PARTY for the Steel and Metal Worker given by the Steel Union Aid Committee at 945 E. 17th St., 1st floor. Admission 25c.

MOVIE AND DANCE given by the Tremont Progressive Club at 863 E. Tremont Ave. "Chain and Artem" will be shown. Followed by dancing.

HOUSE PARTY given by Y. C. L. Unit 4, Sec. 5, at 1418 Prospect Ave. Apt. 3C.

DANCE - ENTERTAINMENT - BUFFET at Friends of the Chinese People, 168 W. 23rd St., at 8 P. M. Admission 25c.

FIRST ANNUAL DANCE and entertainment given by the Independent Smoking Pipe Makers Union of America at Irving Plaza, Irving Pl. and 15th St. Admission 50c.

BANQUET AND CONCERT will be given by the Independent Carpenters Union at 830 Broadway. This Banquet will open the organizational drive of 1934. Admission 50c. NATIONAL te

Detroit

WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM will be held at 3 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 10, at 323 Erskine. Speaker: Bud Reynolds.

Milwaukee

AFFAIR given by the Greek Workers Educational League on Sunday, December 10 at Miller Hall, 512 W. State St., Admission 25c.

Philadelphia

DANCE GIVEN by the Workers Cultural and Sports Club of Strawberry Mansion, 2014 N. 32nd St. on Saturday, Dec. 9th. Good music and bar.

CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT given by the Chorus of the Workers Cultural and Sports Club at 2014 N. 32nd St. on Sunday, Dec. 10.

MASS MEETING and Dance for the benefit of Ted Richards at 4032 Germantown Ave. Auspices Roy Wright Br. I. L. D. on Friday, Dec. 8.

GIL GREEN, National Secretary of the Y. C. L. will speak at the Concert given for the Benefit of the Young Worker at 810 Fairmount Ave. Interesting Program. Friday, Dec. 8.

Boston

DANCE GIVEN by the Roxbury Y. C. L. at New International Hall, 42 Wenonah Hall on Saturday, Dec. 9, at 8 P. M. Good time guaranteed.

Newark

Y. C. L. is holding a dance and entertainment at the Jack London Club, 230 Court St on Saturday, Dec. 9. Admission 20c.

Jersey City

INTERNATIONAL LABOR Defense Branch is holding a Dance and Entertainment on Friday, Dec. 8 at Y. M. C. A., 43 Belmont Ave. Admission 35c.

Bridgeport, Conn.

SOVIET FILM showing of "The End of St Petersburg" will be shown at 704 Hallet St. on Sunday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M. and at 260 Spruce St., at 8 P. M. Admission 20c.

A. Cutler of Columbia to Speak at John Reed Club Farm Symposium

NEW YORK.—The symposium on the farm question has aroused so much interest that the John Reed Club has secured as another speaker Dr. A. Cutler of the economics department of Columbia University. Dr. Cutler has recently made a trip through the South studying farm conditions. He will speak on "White and Negro Farmers in the South."

The other speakers will be John Moore of the Sharecroppers' Union; Milton Howard, of the Daily Worker; Ben Field, fraternal delegate to the Farm Conference, and John Wesley, the chairman. The symposium will be held Sunday at 8:30 p.m. at the John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave.

AMUSEMENTS

FOURTH BIG WEEK
SHOLOM ALEICHEM'S "LAUGHTER THROUGH TEARS"
SOVIET YIDDISH COME DY (ENGLISH TITLES)
ADDED FEATURE | SOVIETS SING AND DANCE
ACME THEATRE 14th St. & Union Sq. | 30c to 1 p.m. (Mat. to Fri.) Children 15c

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way Ev. $3.30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $2.20

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with Osgood PERKINS—June WALKER
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 St., Ev. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.40

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE HELEN MENKEN
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1933

Roosevelt's "Social Control"

ROOSEVELT made another speech yesterday. And it was not behind any of his others in utter hypocrisy and smooth disregard of facts.

It is exceedingly characteristic of Roosevelt that he covers the most reactionary deeds, the most ruthless carrying out of the program of Wall Street with a veneer of the most "progressive" and even "radical" phrases.

For example, Roosevelt said yesterday: "We have called on enlightened business judgment, on understanding labor, and on intelligent agriculture to provide a more equitable balance of the abundant life between all elements of the community."

Now, in these honey words Roosevelt is masking the most brutal, reactionary deeds of his government.

"Enlightened business judgment"—what is that? Is that the 450 per cent increase in profits just reported by the biggest Wall Street monopolies? Or is it the huge increases in Wall Street dividends paid out this year since Roosevelt took office?

Is Roosevelt referring here to the fact that the heads of the United States Steel Trust were called in to have private conversations with him on how best to draft the steel code in their interest?

Or is he referring to the fact that Morgan's beneficiary of the "inside" stock lists, William H. Woodin, was his personally chosen Secretary of the Treasury?

Or maybe he is referring to the fact that Norman H. Davis, Morgan's office boy and insider on all the big deals, is now Roosevelt's personal diplomatic representative abroad?

Or maybe Roosevelt is referring to the fact that about four weeks ago he "had tea" with J. P. Morgan at the White House?

* * * *

"UNDERSTANDING labor"— what did Roosevelt mean by that? What is labor supposed to "understand?"

The answer is not difficult. Every one of Roosevelt's assistants, as well as Roosevelt himself, has given no room for misunderstanding on this point.

At his speech over Gomper's grave, several weeks ago, Roosevelt told the American workers that they must not strike. He warned them that, as during the war period of 1917 "unruly horses were corralled," so today opposition to the N.R.A. slave codes would meet with a similar fate.

And the shooting down of the striking pickets at Ambridge, Pennsylvania, gave the workers an idea of what he meant!

This warning, threat, and pleading with the workers not to strike against reduced living standards and wage cuts, not to strike against the increased Wall Street profits, has been the key-note of the Roosevelt policy—this is what Roosevelt and his Wall Street masters want the workers to "understand."

Who is this "intelligent labor?" Is it the thousands of coal miners who faced the bayonets of the National Guard troops in Pennsylvania, New Mexico and Illinois, striking against the slavery of the N.R.A.?

No. It is the high-salaried officials of the A. F. of L., the Greens, Wolls, Lewises, and McGradys, who have openly become part of the Government machine for the breaking of strikes. It is these labor lieutenants of the Wall Street employers, who have exerted all their energies to binding the workers to the N.R.A. slave codes, to the N.R.A. strike-breaking Labor Boards.

It is for this type of labor faker who "understands" how to serve the interests of the employers by the betrayal of the struggles of the workers that Roosevelt finds such praise.

* * * *

AND "intelligent agriculture"—what does that mean?

Why, it means that the Roosevelt government has already spent over $500,000,000 on the **destruction of food**, wheat, corn, hogs. It means that the Roosevelt government is setting aside another $350,000,000 for the destruction of cotton and hogs for the coming year. It means that Roosevelt's milk codes are robbing the children of the cities of proper milk supply, while permitting the milk monopolies to reap huge profits at the expense of the small farmer.

It means the clubbing, and shooting down of milk strike pickets in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and New York.

* * * *

ROOSEVELT handed out his usual stuff about "social control for the common good." He inveighed against "special privilege" and "special power."

And such is the appalling rottenness of this man's speeches, such is the crafty service he does his Wall Street masters, that only a few hours before he hypocritically uttered these words, he had signed a bill abolishing the recently passed special taxes on high Wall Street incomes, dividends, and corporation surpluses! And at the same time, he had extended the $600,000 000 Hoover excise taxes, which are paid for by the masses in taxes on autos, gasoline, radios, cigarettes, etc.

And during his administration, the R.F.C. has handed out money to the banks and Wall Street monopolies faster than they did under Hoover.

This master of capitalist salesman blarney talks righteously against "those in high places who seek to line their own nests with other people's money."

And only two months ago, his own personal friend, Jesse H. Jones, who is now the appointed Chairman of the R.F.C., plundered the R.F.C. treasury of $80,000,000 for his own little bank in Oklahoma!

He talks against "special privilege"—and he has poured $11,000,000 000 into the laps of the Wall Street monopolies through the N.R.A. and R.F.C., in order to protect their interest payments and loans! And all the while he has refused to give one penny to the 17,000,000 jobless for unemployment insurance!

And while he prepares to clamp down another huge tax of $400,000,000 on the masses to pay off the Wall Street loans, he refuses to have anything whatever to do with a capital levy or heavy surtaxes on the fortunes of the rich!

And he denies the jobless veterans their bonus "in order to balance the budget," while he spends one billion dollars for war preparations within the space of six months!

* * * *

WHAT is this "social control" of Roosevelt? It is the attempt to organize production in the interests of Wall Street monopoly capital. It is the clamping down of the N.R.A. codes, so as to freeze wages at starvation levels, while prices soar, giving the monopolies high profits. It is the organized destruction of small business, small agriculture, through the N.R.A. and the A.A.A. in order to solidify the strength of Wall Street monopoly capital.

It is the organized subsidizing of the Wall Street banks in order to protect them from the effects of the crisis, on their investments and interest payments. It is the centralization and militarization of the railroads in order to permit the Wall Street railroad barons to grind more profit out of declining traffic, at the expense of the farm shippers and the railroad workers.

"For the common good?" This Roosevelt program of assistance to Wall Street monopoly capital has raised the cost of living faster than at any other period of the country's history, raising the cost of food 16 to 20 per cent! It has driven the living standards of the mass below the Hoover level. It is attempting to drive the jobless into forced labor camps in order to reduce for the Wall Street monopolies the expense of supporting the jobless.

Roosevelt's program is the program of Wall Street. It is "control" in the interests of Wall Street profits. That is the reality behind his sleek, lying phrases about "the abundant life."

More Dictatorship

THE Roosevelt government is tightening its strike-breaking N.R.A. agencies. That is the meaning of the latest Roosevelt order creating a new centralized agency that will penetrate deeply into the States and country localities.

The new agency of the N.R.A., Roosevelt pointed out, will show people how to "take advantage of the N.R.A." "In the almost necessary confusion of the emergency work, many people did not know how to utilize its new advantages and opportunities," he said.

That has one meaning. It means that the workers who have gone out on strike are now being told that they must "take advantage of the new opportunities" provided by the N.R.A. Instead of striking, they must "take advantage of the new opportunities" for "information" and the "mediating of grievances"—and stay on the job. The new N.R.A. agency is a deliberate move to penetrate into the localities to break strikes and disorganize and crush resistance to the N.R.A. slave codes.

It is another step along the road toward the fascization of the Roosevelt government, toward the cementing of the capitalist dictatorship, toward the fusing of the State political machine with Wall Street monopoly capital to protect the interests of that monopoly capital.

Montevideo Meet Hears U. S. Secret Diplomacy Scored

Hull Brings Pressure to Force Shelving of Debt Question

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 7.—The secret diplomacy and maneuvers of U. S. imperialism behind the scenes of the Pan-American Conference were sharply attacked yesterday by Mexican Foreign Minister Puig Casauranc, whose charges that the delegates had to go to the newspapers to find out what was happening at the Conference threw the parley into a furor.

The head of the Mexican delegation declared that the United States was concealing its aims behind a veil of secrecy and small sub-committee meetings. He read extensively from a story in "La Prensa" of Buenos Aires, Argentina, exposing a secret meeting of the steering committee at which U. S. Secretary of State Hull brought pressure to bear to force the shelving of the debt question which many South American delegations had insisted should be on the Conference's agenda. The steering committee likewise shunted to the Inter-American High Commission a proposal by the Mexican delegation for a 5 to 10 year moratorium on governmental debts owed to United States banks and financiers.

Alfonso Lopez, of Colombia, backed the Mexican delegation with an appeal for the democratization of the conference "to give small countries an equal position with the large ones."

The struggle between British and United States imperialists for control of the conference sharpened yesterday with Secretary of State Hull opposing a request from the League of Nations to be permitted to send an observer to the conference, and the proposals by several delegations that Spain and Portugal be invited to sit in on the conference as "mother" countries of the South American nations. He also voiced sharp opposition to the threat of the Haitian delegation to offer a resolution for the invitation of France as "mother" country of Haiti. On a motion by Hull, the proposals on the League of Nations, Spain and Portugal were referred to a sub-committee.

Tokyo War Office Creates Pretext To Invade Mongolia

Reports "Uprising" in Drive To Widen Base For Anti-Soviet War

TOKIO, Dec. 7.—An announcement that "civil war had broken out" against the Peoples Government of Outer Mongolia was given to the press yesterday by the Japanese War Office.

While the report is not confirmed from other sources, it is well known that Japanese agents have been busy in Mongolia for the past two years fomenting strife against the Peoples Government which, with the toiling population, is sympathetic to the Soviet Union. These agents have tried to rally the reactionary elements, priests and former big landowners expropriated by the masses, for an attempt to overthrow the Peoples Government and bring Mongolia under the influence of Japanese imperialism, which is seeking to widen its base in Manchuria for military intervention against the Soviet Union and its victorious Socialist construction.

The Japanese are reported to have set up a new puppet government at Dolan Nor in Chahar, Inner Mongolia, as a base of operations against the Peoples Government of Mongolia. The "uprising" story is put forward as a basis for Japanese intervention in Mongolia.

LEGAL LIQUOR—"3-STAR BRAND" By Burck

Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the original drawings of Burck's cartoons:
Chicago Workers' School wins yesterday's drawing with a bid of $1.70. Other bids, Johnson, New York City, $6.25. Total to date, $479.04.

Belgium to Build Chain of Forts on German Frontier

Imperialists in Rush for New Ailgnments for Next War

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Belgian government announced yesterday it would immediately begin construction of a chain of huge fortresses and concrete shelters along the German and Dutch frontiers. Minister of National Defense Deveze told the Senate that the fortifications would be of sufficient strength to stop an invader until allied help might arrive. He declared that plans had been perfected to enable the mobilization of 12 army divisions within a signal day. France has completed a similar chain of fortifications along the German frontier.

The international situation is more critical than in years, Arthur Henderson, president of the "disarmament" conference, stated in Paris today. "Our recent experiences in Geneva and my conversations with the delegations from many countries have convinced me that the international situation is, at this moment, more grave than it has been for several years," he said.

Italy has thrown a bombshell into the camp of its rival French imperialists with the demand of the Fascist Grand Council for the reorganization of the League of Nations and revision of the Versailles Treaty. The Italian alternative of bolting the League is interpreted by the French bourgeois press as a death blow to the League, whose structure and aims, they declare, cannot be revised. The newspaper "Intransigeant" sees French military hegemony in Western Europe threatened, and declares:

"If the League goes under, our foreign policy goes under, too, and it will be necessary to seek another basis for it. At this moment France and Great Britain seem to believe still in what is in reality a phantom. But they will soon be compelled to drop this comedy."

On all sides there is a frantic rush by the imperialist powers to establish new alignments for the "next war," which they openly admit to be "inevitable" and for which they are rapidly arming. Nazi Germany has hailed the Italian attack on the Versailles System and sees in fascist Italy a potential ally against France. Great Britain opposed to French military hegemony in Western Europe, is increasingly lukewarm in its support of its French "ally" and is reviving the old British policy of a balance of power in Europe, by supporting the German demands for arms equality.

Nanking Accepts Japan Offer to Aid Anti-Soviet Drive

SHANGHAI, Dec. 7.—Acceptance by the Nanking Government of a Japanese offer to help finance Nanking's Sixth Offensive against the Chinese Soviet Republic has evoked a furious storm of anger among the anti-imperialist masses of China. Demonstrations against Nanking's open collaboration with the Japanese invaders of China, plunderers of Manchuria and Jehol Province and murderers of tens of thousands of Chinese civilians, are being organized by workers' organizations in this and other cities, with the Chinese Communist Party as the driving force.

The Japanese-Nanking financial arrangement is directed aginst the only force in China that is resisting the plans of the imperialist powers to partition China. It is also in the nature of a reward to Nanking for its surrender of Manchuria and Jehol Province to the Japanese imperialists and its betrayal of the heroic defense of Shanghai in January, 1932, when the Japanese wiped out the populous proletarian district of Chapei. Similar loan arrangements have been made by the United States imperialists.

The Nanking Government has paid $2,000,000 to the Canton leaders in the move to bribe the Canton clique into withdrawing its support for the Fukien Province sessionist regime. No fighting was reported yesterday in the new civil war between the Fukien regime and Nanking, although huge troop movements continued in Southern Che-kiang Province where the hostile armies clashed several days ago.

Detroit Conference Launches League to Fight War, Fascism

70 Organizations Send Delegates; Endorse Anti-War Program

DETROIT.—Seventy-five delegates, representing 70 labor organizations, with a combined membership of about 10,000, at a conference in the Y. M. C. A., Adams and Witherell, Saturday afternoon, unanimously endorsed the program of the United States Congress Against War and launched the Detroit League Against War and Fascism.

J. Schaaf, of the League for Industria Democracy, was elected chairman of the conference; Lonny Williams, young Negro worker, who was a delegate to the Paris Youth Congress Against War and Fascism, was chosen vice-chairman, and Ilmi Pintilla, of the Finnish Youth Club, secretary.

Morris Raskin, secretary of the arrangements committee for the conference, gave the main report. He discussed the significance of the U. S. Congress Against War, pointed out the steadily increasing menace of war and fascism, not only in foreign countries but in the United States too, and called for the setting up of committees in shops and factories and all organizations to wage a determined struggle against imperialist war and fascism.

A. B. Magil, speaking for the Communist Party, pointed out that Michigan and Detroit are centers of the war industry, which makes it of decisive importance to build a strong anti-war movement in the factories of this city and state. He exposed the fascist and war features of Roosevelt's N. R. A. program, and declared that any struggle against fascism must involve a determined fight to free the Scottsboro boys and to smash the growing wave of lynchings that are part of developing fascism in the United States.

In the discussion Delegate Curley, a member of the American Rifle Association, stirred the conference with concrete information showing how the youth were being prepared for war. William L. (Bud) Reynolds brought greetings from the great Chicago Farm Conference.

The conference sent resolutions to President Roosevelt and Governor Miller of Alabama demanding the immediate release of the Scottsboro boys and the prosecution of all lynchers. Resolutions were also adopted demanding the freeing of Torgler, Dimitroff, Taneff, Popoff and all anti-fascist fighters in Germany, demanding an end to American intervention in Cuba, demanding the repeal of the Michigan criminal syndicalism law and the dropping of charges against four arrested farmers, and protesting against the formation of the Knights of Dearborn, an anti-Communist, fascist organization.

An executive committee of about 25 was elected to carry on the work for the future.

Milwaukee Plants Picked Secretly for War Airplanes

117 Airport Experts Appointed to State CWA Staffs

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.—A few days ago Lieut. James B. Jordan, Chicago, procurment planning representative of the army air corps, began a secret survey in Milwaukee of plants that could be turned into airplane, motor and aerial bomb factories. These manufacturing plants are being selected for designated types of war materials manufacture so that in an "emergency" a telegram from the war department would start them turning out needed equipment.

Arangements have been made for the A. O. Smith Corporation to turn out bombs, utilizing its highly developed welding process. The Seaman Body Corporation has been chosen to make army war planes. Arrangements are also being completed with the Milwaukee Parts Corporation, makers of airplane engines, for motor contracts. Irving J. Ott, manager of the industries division of the Association of Commerce has been working on these deals with Lieut. Jordan.

A survey of the Curtiss Airport on Highway 41 and Silver Spring road and its highway approaches has also been completed for the purpose of turning that port into an army base and airplane test field. Arrangements have also been made with Maj. Stanley E. Piasecki, manager of the Milwaukee County (Socialist) airport, for the use of those facilities if needed. No Socialist member of the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors raised his voice in protest over these war preparations which involve the use of land over which they have jurisdiction!

Because of Milwaukee's diversified manufacturing many other plants here will be utilized in war time, Lieut. Jordan stated. This means the Falk Corporation, Allis-Chalmers, Steel ,etc . ::fcust dNo gen ?rne Nordberg Manufacturing, Pressed Steel, etc.

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C.W.A. Picks Air Experts

WASHINGTON.—One hundred and seventeen aeronautical advisors have been appointed by the Federal Administrator of Emergency Relief to serve as aids to the state Civil Works Administration in the selection of airport sites, it was announced yesterday.

Clearly demonstrating the use of C.W.A. funds for war preparation purposes, the announcemnt makes no mention of the number who will be employed or of the total amount of money to be expended on these projects. Most of the money, however, will be used to purchase the expensive hangars and airport materials, and very little will go into salaries for jobless workers.

New York will have 17 of these airport experts, New Jersey 2, Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island one each, and Pennsylvania five. About 250 additional appointments are planned. These men will have the duty of passing on all civil work projects before they can be approved by the state C.W.A.

Behind "Radical" Talk Fenner Brockway, the I. L. P. Head, Sabotages United Front Struggles

(Continued from Page 1)

tries, why does Brockway himself advocate a trading agreement between the Soviet and the National Government? Are the Conservatives and Tories friends of the Soviet Union? But possibly Brockway, who is not adverse to British capitalists making some profits out of Soviet trade, will argue that Britain is not yet a Fascist country and therefore trade is permissible. Why, then, does Brockway denounce only the Soviet relations with Germany and not those with Fascist Italy or Fascist Poland?

His Exceptions

This chairman of the I.L.P. does not hold very consistently to his newfound principles regarding Soviet foreign and trading relations. Singularly enough, he makes exceptions precisely in those cases where it suits the interests of British capitalists, who are in friendly relations with Poland, but hostile to Germany's militaristic aspirations and anxious to see her completely lined up in the anti-Soviet front. And although the British-German interventionists have failed so far, it is not because of lack of assistance from the Second International, the parties of which conducted a furious campaign against the prolongation of the Berlin Treaty, and did everything in their power to discredit the Soviet Union and undermine its peace policy. (The campaign was actually initiated by the organ of the Austrian Social-Democracy, the Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung.")

On the other hand, these very parties are in raptures over the successful signing of a Four-Power Pact between the imperialist powers. Let every worker think over why it is that the Social-Democratic Parties viciously denounce the Soviet Union for prolonging its treaty with Germany for ensuring peace, but enthusiastically greet a pact between France, Britain, Germany and Italy, previously, a pact between these heavily-armed capitalist powers, whose "disarmament" conference is their own condemnation, cannot be for peace but for war.

Protecting the British Diehards

Brockway states that "The Russian acquiescence in Japanese imperialism in the Far East, by its recognition of Manchukuo and its offer to sell Japan the Chinese-Eastern Railway, is a second example. Russia does not want war. That one understands. But international working class opposition to imperialism must not be sacrificed even to the interests of Russia." Does Brockway really want the readers of the "New Leader" to believe that he, the editor, does not know that this offer was made precisely as a new demonstration of the peaceful policy of the U.S.S.R. to hinder the organization of provocations against her by Japan?

Brockway, who does not devote a line in his article to the exposure of the Four-Power Pact, or against the embargo of the British diehards, is openly joining in the anti-Soviet campaign on the Second International. He writes against "both internationals" and asks for a "new mind and will," but on the vital question of war and the Soviet Union he is already standing with both feet in the camp of the Second International.

All of his protestations about the importance of an economic boycott against Fascism serve Brockway very little.

If he is so eager for the fight, why did the I.L.P. refuse to be represented at the International Anti-Fascist Congress in Paris? Also, in his enthusiasm for the boycott, which would merely have the effect of certain German markets falling into the hands of the capitalists of other countries, Brockway calmly overlooks the mighty force which, day in and day out, is waging a merciless struggle against Fascism. Brockway will have his readers believe that the German Communist Party is dead. "The blunt truth is," he writes, "that the international working class movement has collapsed before the fact of Fascism in 1933, just as it collapsed before the fact of war in 1914."

With a lofty impartiality he announces that "both the Labour and Socialist International and the Communist International have been proved bankrupt in policy and action by the Fascist triumphs in Germany."

You are wrong again, Mr. Brockway, it is only the Second International, to which you belonged, which has collapsed.

The Heroic Communist Party

Brockway tries to prove his "case" by the simple method of ignoring the Communist Party of Germany, the Party which has never shown any signs of collapse, either before, or after, the Hitler dictatorship. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the revolutionary workers fought against every step toward Fascism. The Communists struggled against Bruening, Papen and Schleicher when the Social-Democrats were welcoming those governments as "lesser evils" than an open Fascist dictatorship. The Communists organized the street fights of the workers against the armed bands of Fascism, they organized the united front in action—strikes and mighty demonstrations.

Today the illegal Communist Party is leading the daily fight of the masses against Fascism despite hideous persecution and repression. Its illegal newspapers are spread everywhere, organizing and leading the fight, its leaflets are flooding the big factories, and revolutionary workers are not afraid to demonstrate on the streets.

Brockway often claims that the I.L.P. is revolutionary, but is it carrying out one fraction of the activity of the Communist Party of Germany?

Not Compromise But Treachery

Brockway's lying picture is nothing but an attempt to conceal the role of the Second International, which alone carries the responsibility for the advance of Fascism to power. According to Brockway, whose "impartial" article is practically 100 per cent against the Communists, "compromise had rusted the machine of the German Social-Democratic Party" and therefore it collapsed. Compromise! Brockway certainly lets his friends off very lightly. The policy of the "lesser evil," the voting for Hindenburg which let in Hitler, the open voting for Hitler in the Reichstag on May 17th is not "compromise," but downright treachery, Mr. Brockway.

A party which fights against the revolutionary united front, specifically rejects the proposals of the Communist Party, and joins a united front with capitalist governments, thereby splitting the working class, is a party of betrayal, an accomplice of Fascism. The very disorganization of the workers' ranks, caused by this policy, encouraged the Fascists to strengthen their attack.

Brockway lets off his Social-Democratic friends with a caution, but he pours out all the vials of his wrath on the Communist International, on the grounds that "It shared in the destruction of the possibility of effective united working class resistance to Fascism by splitting the trade union movement, and treating the Social-Democrats as no less the enemy than the Fascists."

Has Brockway forgotten that the German Social-Democrats, like the British Labor Party, began the split in the workers' ranks, by supporting the imperialist war in 1914, and collaborating with the capitalist class ever since? Workers who fight for a class policy are always called splitters by the reformists, just as the Labor leaders called the I.L.P. workers splitters when they broke away from the Labor Party last year. The only and actual splitters are those leaders who bureaucratically imposed their policy of defending capitalism on the trade unions and expelled thousands of members who led the fight against it.

Who Sabotaged the United Front

Brockway is also indignant at the Communist International estimation that Social-Democracy belongs to the Fascist camp. Why the tears? After the rejection of the Communist proposals for united front action, after the unanimous Reichstag vote for Hitler and after the advice given by the Social-Democrats to the workers to participate in the Hitler May Day, there is little need to argue about the role of Social-Democracy. Still, Brockway must be corrected on one point. The Communist International never treated the Social-Democrats as no less the enemy than the Fascists, but always drew a clear distinction which showed the role of Social-Democracy as Social-Fascists, pacemakers for Fascism. Moreover, the Comintern always stood for a united front of struggle with the Social-Democratic workers and strove to unmask the policy of the leadership, which was concealed with socialist phrases.

His "Left" Reformism

Brockway's boasted impartiality is really nothing but an attempt to save the face of the treacherous Social-Democracy by slandering the Communist International. To conceal the fact that only the Second International has collapsed and that the Communist International continues to lead the mighty struggles of the working class throughout the world.

What sort of "new mind and will" is this? There is nothing new in this attempt to conceal the role of reformism. It is merely the old, old position of "left" leaders, who mouth such phrases to hide the fact that they belong body and soul to the reformist camp. Brockway has proved himself to be nothing else than a servile apologist for the Second International. (Hardly a fitting role for the chairman of a party which proclaims itself to be revolutionary!)

Brockway concludes his article, which was written immediately after he had attended a conference of "left" Socialist Parties in Brussels, with the declaration that:

"These problems indicate the need for an international socialist policy which shall break with the past policies of **both** the internationals."

This is Brockway's way of stating that he is opposed to a fighting alliance with the Comintern, as decided upon by the I. L. P. Conference, and that he is out to form a new "international." Judging by the composition of the associated Socialist Parties it will hardly be a two-and-a-quarter, let along a two-and-a-half International! Of the seven parties, only the Norwegian Party can claim any sort of membership, the German Socialist Labor Party liquidated itself even before the Hitler coup, while the Italian Socialist Party is nothing but a figment of the imagination.

Hiding the Character of the Second International

Is there any Independent Labor Party worker who thinks that the cause of Socialism will be advanced in Britain, or any other country, on the basis of Brockway's so-called platform? Such a platform, based on the view that the "International working-class movement has collapsed," would isolate the militant I.L.P. workers from the Soviet Union and the fighting Communist Party of Germany, and rob them of any revolutionary perspective; by its attack on "both internationals" it causes confusion regarding the differences of principle, and conceals the real role of reformism as a capitalist ideology which paralyzes the struggle of the working class; it is a barrier in the way of those workers who are moving forward from reformism to Communism.

Thus Brockway's "impartiality" is again revealed to be a means of hiding the real character of the Second International, and assisting its counter-revolutionary activity.

In Britain, Brockway's "new mind and will" can only have the effect of undermining the united front; firstly, because his attack is aimed against the Communists, who are in the front ranks of the united front struggles, and secondly, because he comes to the rescue of the British section of the Second International, the Labor Party, which is viciously sabotaging unity and co-operating with the National Government (e.g., World Economic Conference, Indian Constitution, etc.).

British Reformism Follows Path of German Socialists

British reformism is following the same path as German Social-Democracy, even to the point of advancing the slogan of "Against Fascism and Against Communism." Brockway's formulae are not contradictory—but merely a variation of this line. He obligingly recognizes the class struggle in words, but he condemns the activities of the parties of the Communist International, the only parties which lead the fight, and his censure of Social-Democracy is made only in order to give some plausibility to his repudiation of revolutionary policy.

Thus, at the very moment when the capitalist offensive against the workers, especially the miners and unemployed, is intensifying, Brockway covers up the role of the leaders of the Labor Party and trade unions, who are trying to cripple the fighting power of the workers, by preventing the building of the united working class form of struggle, and by deluding them into relying on the so-called democratic parliamentary institutions which, as Germany proved, serve to cover the dictatorship of the capitalist class, and to prepare the way for open Fascist dictatorship.

Finally, it is necessary to ask, how does Brockway manage to write this article without a single reference to the decision of the Derby Conference of the I.L.P. to assist in the work of the Communist International? The members of the I.L.P. should demand an answer to this question, and they should seriously think over the position of the chairman of their party, who so flagrantly violates majority decisions, and whose methods and policy are so harmful to the working clas movement.

Brockway did not speak on the C.I. resolution at Derby. Was it a diplomatic silence? It seems to have been a method of silent opposition, as he can hardly claim that facts have changed since then. The Derby Conference took place after the coming of Hitler to power, after the passing of German Social-Democracy to the camp of Fascism, and after the Labor Party had rejected the united front. Indeed, it was precisely these facts that led the membership to take their fighting decision.

There is no avoiding the conclusion that the views expressed in Brockway's article were also held by him at the time of the Derby Conference, and that he left the Second International from expediency, and not by conviction.

In the light of the situation created by Brockway's article, we ask the members of the I.L.P. the following questions:

1. Has the resolution of the Derby Conference been annulled or not?
2. If not, why does the Party chairman dare to write against it, and, instead of showing how co-operation shall be carried out, begin to organize a fight against the Communist International?
3. What will be the political line and the programme of the two-and-a-quarter, International, and who will be in it?
4. Is it the job of the British workers to support the attack on the international revolutionary labor movement?
5. Will Brockway's article help, or harm, the building up of the united front in Britain and in other countries?